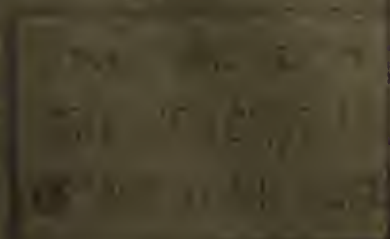


CITY OF COVENTRY.



# Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

BY

**E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.Sc., Lond., F.R.S., Ed.**

*Barrister-at-Law.*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

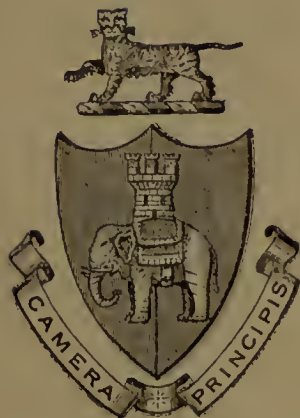
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**1922.**

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CITY OF COVENTRY.



# Annual Report

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.. ON ..

The Health of the City

.. BY ..

E. H. SNELL, M.D., B.Sc., Lond.,

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW

*Diplomate in Public Health of the University of Cambridge; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Health, and of the Royal Society of Medicine; Past President of the Midland Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

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**1922.**

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Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S., *Chairman.*  
 MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Vice-Chairman.*  
 THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, J.P.)  
 THE DEPUTY MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. GRANT, J.P.)  
 MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.  
 MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR W. E. BULLOCK.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR H. MANDER.

And with the addition of MRS. H. A. COLLINGTON,  
 (The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee).

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	<sup>1</sup> E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.		
Tuberculosis Officer	-	<sup>1</sup> J. MCG. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H.	}	
Assistant Tuberculosis Officers	-	<sup>1</sup> R. FRENCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A. CAMB., D.P.H.		}
		<sup>1</sup> R. J. CYRIAX, M.D. BRUX., D.P.H.		
Jointly for Coventry and Warwick- shire.				
Public Analysts	-	A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.	}	
			}	
Veterinary Inspector	-	WILLIAM DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (Part time).		
Chief Sanitary Inspector	-	W. H. CLARKE.*		
Sanitary Inspectors	-	W. MARTIN.*	}	
		J. F. LORD.*    (Resigned 20th Dec., 1922).		
		W. BEAUMONT.*		

The Officers before whose names the mark <sup>1</sup> appears are those towards whose salaries a contribution has been made from Exchequer funds.

\* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

o Certificate of Liverpool University for Sanitary Science.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

b Certificate under the Board of Education (Health Visitors Training) Regulations, 1919.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—*continued.*

Assistants - - -	{	Miss CHURCHILL.*
		H. REED.* (Left 25th Dec., 1922).
		T. F. ROBERTS.*
		G. McCLELLAND.*   o (Resigned 13th May, 1922).
		T. BARTLETT.*
Supt. Health Visitor -	-	<sup>1</sup> Miss S. G. BARRATT.* † ‡ § a
Health Visitors <sup>1</sup> - -	{	Miss L. CURETON. § ¶ *
		Miss R. WARD. § ¶ *
		Miss D. M. JONES.* § (Left 31st Dec., 1922).
		Mrs. E. KING ( <i>née</i> MILLINGTON). † §
		Miss E. FINIGAN.* § (Left 25th Jan., 1923).
		Miss A. G. PUDGE. † §
		Miss E. R. SAUL.* § a (Transferred S.M.Dept., 1st Jan., 1923).
Health Visitors Assistant -	{	Miss J. ANDERSON. ‡ b (Left 25th Dec., 1922).
		Miss E. BARTHOLOMEW. ‡ b (Left 25th Dec., 1922).
		<sup>1</sup> Miss V. M. PHILLIPS.
Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly for Coventry and War- wickshire) - - -	{	<sup>1</sup> Mrs. A. SHAW. § ¶
Senior Clerk - - -	-	W. STORER.
Statistical Clerk - - -	-	<sup>1</sup> J. H. GRANT.
Junior Clerks - - -	{	S. CLARKE. (Left 31st Dec., 1922).
		Miss W. LEE.
		Miss G. HARVEY.
		<sup>1</sup> Miss M. MUNTON. (Resigned 16th Sept., 1922).
		<sup>1</sup> Miss A. WESTAWAY. (Left 25th Dec., 1922).
Disinfector and Motor Driver	-	R. W. ELMORE.

## HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S., *Chairman.*  
 MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. *Vice-Chairman.*  
 MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR W. E. BULLOCK.  
 MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.

## CITY HOSPITAL OFFICERS.

Matron - - - - Miss M. DAVIDSON.  
 Medical Superintendent - - E. H. SNELL, M.D.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES SUB-COMMITTEE.

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MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

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## PUBLIC ABATTOIR, MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE, AND DISEASES OF ANIMALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

---

MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S., *Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, J.P.)

THE DEPUTY-MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. GRANT, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

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## UNFIT HOUSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

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MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S., *Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S., *Vice-Chairman.*

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

MR. COUNCILLOR W. IVENS.

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## MENTAL DEFICIENCY COMMITTEE.

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MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT.)

MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR C. PAYNE.

MRS. S. A. GRIFFITHS, M.B.E., J.P.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK-  
SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT  
COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

---

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, J.P.)  
MR. ALDERMAN W. LEE, J.P.  
MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.  
MR. ALDERMAN A. J. MAKEPEACE, J.P., L.D.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR F. A. COLLINGTON, M.R.C.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E.  
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

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REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GENERAL  
COMMITTEE OF THE COVENTRY AND  
WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL.

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MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.  
MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

*Coventry was constituted a separate County by Charter of Henry VI., 1451.*

*Incorporated with the County of Warwick, 1842.*

*Constituted a County Borough, 1888.*

### **General Statistics.**

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4,147
Population (Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	128,205
Population (estimated, 1922)	...	...	...	...	129,000
Density of population (1922)	...	...	...	...	31·1 per acre
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	28,186	...	...	(1922)	28,661
Average number of persons to each occupied house	...	...	...	...	4·5
Rateable Value of City (Dec., 1922)	...	...	...	...	£562,376
Sum represented by a penny rate (Dec., 1922)	...	...	...	...	£2,068

### **Summary of Vital Statistics.**

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year 1922 are as follows :—

Estimated Population, 1922	...	...	...	129,000
Birth Rate	...	...	...	18·9
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	14·7
Recorded Death Rate	...	...	...	10·6
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	70·4
Zymotic Death Rate	...	...	...	0·34
Respiratory Death Rate	...	...	...	1·86
Phthisis Death Rate	...	...	...	1·04
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0·14



# CITY OF COVENTRY.

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## Forty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen  
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the forty-eighth Annual Report—the twenty-sixth that I have presented—concerning the vital statistics and general sanitary condition of your City.

It is pleasing to be able to put on record, in a report such as this, outstanding features relating to vital statistics which distinguish the year from its predecessors, and which may be taken as perhaps indicating some measure of success in the prevention of disease. An alarming epidemic attracts notice; its absence attracts none. One of the most satisfactory results obtained has been the lowest infantile mortality rate hitherto recorded locally (70.4). This has been the first year for some thirty years when no death has been registered as due to Diphtheria. Also, in no previous year has the number of deaths due to Epidemic Diarrhœa been so low, only one such having been registered (*vide* page 89). On the other hand, it is somewhat disturbing to contemplate the fact that your Council has determined on a severe restriction of the work of the Health Visitors, which has undoubtedly contributed

largely to some of these results; and it is not pleasant to have to report that the housing conditions of many of the people are not satisfactory.

## I. NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### POPULATION.

The estimate adopted for the mid-year population of 1922 was 129,000.

The following unrevised (census) information was recently supplied by the Registrar-General upon special request :—

WARDS.	Population at Census, June, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Radford .. ..	7,435	5,520	12,955
Foleshill .. ..	7,507	7,806	15,313
Harnall .. ..	4,097	4,434	8,531
Swanswell .. ..	5,263	5,276	10,539
Bablake .. ..	2,613	2,699	5,312
Cheylesmore .. ..	3,386	3,463	6,849
Hearsall .. ..	9,160	9,803	18,963
Grey Friars .. ..	2,736	2,992	5,728
Hill Fields .. ..	4,272	4,323	8,595
All Saints .. ..	2,980	3,141	6,121
St. Mary's .. ..	2,704	2,736	5,440
Stoke .. ..	11,720	12,139	23,859
Totals .. ..	63,873	64,332	128,205

The unusual excess of males over females in Radford Ward was probably due to the inclusion of some 2,000 troops of the Defence Force stationed here at the time of the Census.

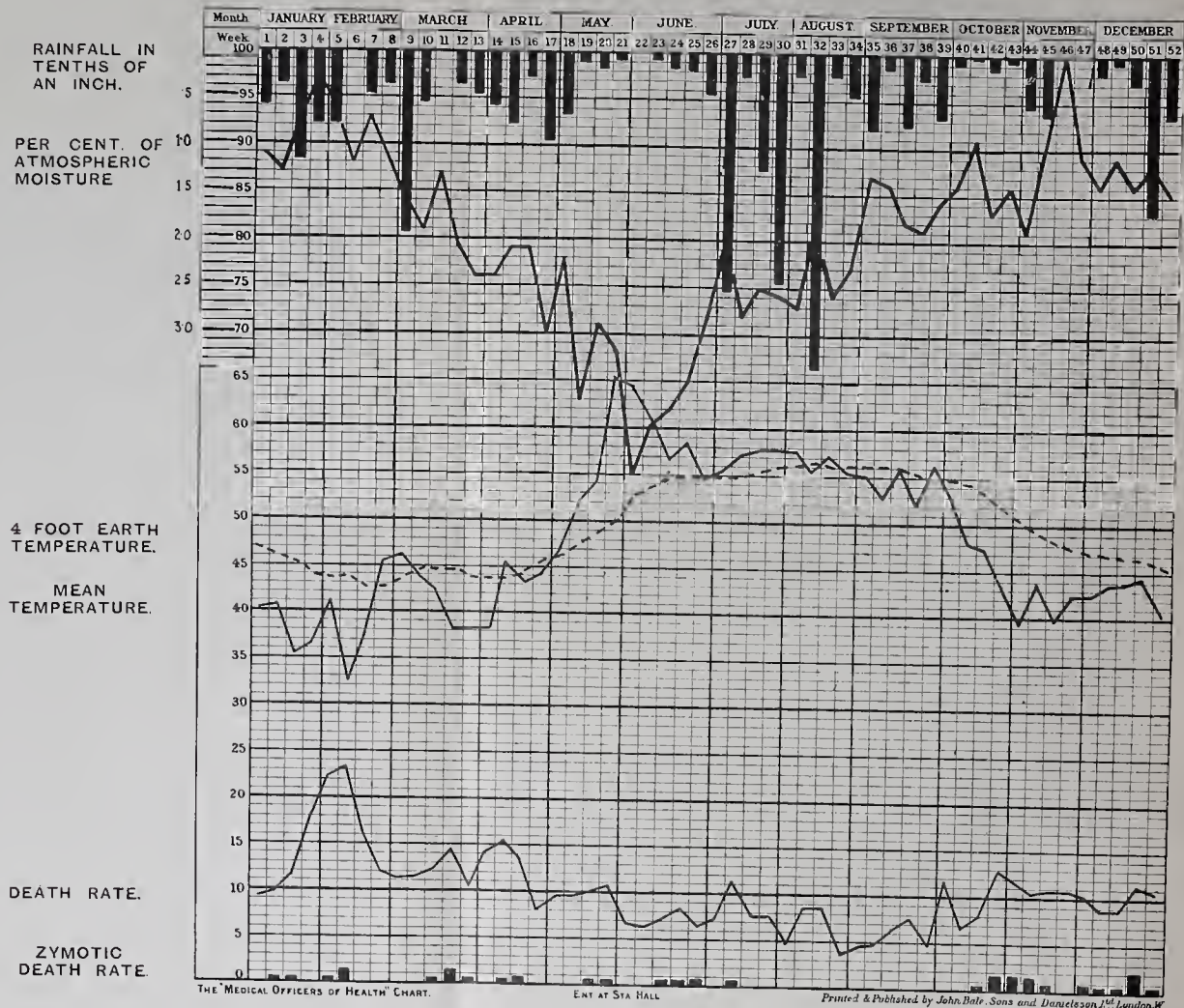
In view of this, and of the reduction of the population enumerated in the City which followed when the troops were disbanded and returned to their homes, the conservative estimate adopted early in the year of 129,000, appears to have been justified.

A comparison of the ward figures now given with those recorded at the 1911 Census, shews that the populations of the wards in the central and older portions of the City have fallen steadily, whilst the outer wards shew populations which have increased considerably. This can be seen in the following table :—



# CITY OF COVENTRY, 1922.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES  
AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



WARDS.	Census Populations in		Increase.	Decrease	Density of Population per acre, 1921 Census.
	1911.	1921.			
Radford ..	8,231	12,955	4,724	..	14.5
Foleshill ..	11,093	15,313	4,220	..	28.0
Harnall ..	8,483	8,531	48	..	79.0
Swanswell ..	10,001	10,539	538	..	51.1
Bablake ..	5,629	5,312	..	317	19.9
Cheylesmore ..	7,430	6,849	..	581	33.7
Hearsall ..	12,365	18,963	6,598	..	23.3
Grey Friars ..	6,327	5,728	..	599	42.4
Hill Fields ..	8,757	8,595	..	162	91.3
All Saints ..	6,384	6,121	..	263	104.0
St. Mary's ..	5,944	5,440	..	504	66.3
Stoke ..	15,705	23,859	8,154	..	32.1
Totals ..	106,349	128,205	24,282	2,426	30.9

The 1911 Census figures shewed an excess of 2,167 males over females, but the 1921 figures, when corrected by deducting the number of troops previously mentioned, appear to shew an excess of females approximately as great as that of males enumerated in 1911.

The Registrar-General has issued a Memorandum on Population, dated 1st March, 1923, and in this he estimates the population of Coventry in the middle of 1922 at 131,200.

The use of this figure rather than our own estimate of 129,000, would reduce the vital statistics as follows :—

Birth rate from	...	...	18.9 to 18.6
Death rate ,,	...	...	10.6 to 10.5

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT.

This subject was dealt with at length in the report for 1919 (*q.v.*).

### Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are made daily at the City Hospital, and posted at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records of them are forwarded to the Meteorological Office, and published by that Office in the monthly weather reports.

The relationship existing between the death rate and the temperature, and the humidity of the atmosphere, is graphically represented in the curves on the plate on the opposite page.



The summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year is given on page 15.

The highest temperature readings recorded during the year were :—In the shade, 84° F. on June 1st; one foot below the surface of the ground, 62° F. on June 2nd; and four feet below the surface, 56.5° F. on August 8th.

Freezing point or below was recorded in the screen on 53 days during the year, distributed as follows :—

January	16	April	6
February	12	October	2
March	7	November	10

Rain fell on 188 days, and the total fall recorded in the year was 29.73 inches. This was 12.29 inches more than that recorded in 1921, and was also 3.29 inches above the average for the preceding thirty years, 1892-1921, which was 26.44 inches.

The greatest fall in any twenty-four hours from 9 a.m., was 2.29 inches, and this amount was recorded on July 23rd and on August 6th.

The yearly rainfall has been greater on three occasions only since 1892; in 1903, 1912, and 1919; and the amount recorded for the month of July, 1922, 6.61 inches, had not been equalled in any one month during the preceding thirty years.

The daily records of rainfall are given on page 12.

The automatic rain gauge was out of action for about two months, during which time it was repaired. The amount recorded by it, 17.3 inches, does not therefore represent a complete year.

The average rainfall for the Midland Counties, as recorded by the Meteorological Office, was 29.72 in 1922.

Below is given the total amount of bright sunshine recorded during each of the past sixteen years by the two sunshine recorders in use; the Campbell-Stokes instrument is the only one recognised by the Meteorological Office.



Year.	Campbell-Stokes' Sunshine Recorder.	Jordan's Sunshine Recorder.
	Hours.	Hours.
1907	1354	1197
1908	1406	1220
1909	1478	1249
1910	1312	1104
1911	1555	1446
1912	1125	1094
1913	1169	1107
1914	1452	1315
1915	1463	1260
1916	1220	1121
1917	1326	1312
1918	1310	1310
1919	1321	1349
1920	1110	1183
1921	1530	1475
1922	1293	1120

A Meteorological Station has now existed at the City Hospital for thirty-one years. The records give data for calculating the "mean" monthly temperatures over this period of time. These are as follows :—

January	... 38.5°	July	... 61.3°
February	... 39.3°	August	... 60.4°
March	... 42.1°	September	... 56.2°
April	... 46.8°	October	... 49.2°
May	... 53.2°	November	... 42.8°
June	... 58.3°	December	... 40.1°

The warmest day in the year was June 1st, and the coldest February 5th.

## RAINFALL, 1922.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	'15	'23	'24	..	'15	..	'15	'04	'26	..	'24	'02
2	'12	'17	'09	..	'03	..	'50	'01	..	..	'02	..
3	'01	'15	'17	'11	'15	..	'27	'15	..	..	'06	..
4	..	'07	'19	..	'19	..	'04	..	..	02	..	..
5	'01	..	'09	'34	..	..	1'22	..	..	'07	'26	'02
6	'12	..	'07	..	..	..	'06	2'29	'10	..	'24	..
7	'17	..	'26	'10	..	..	'19	'27	..	..	..	'07
8	'02	..	'10	'04	..	..	'24	'23	'02	'02	..	..
9	'04	..	..	..	..	..	'10	'20	..	..	'03	..
10	..	..	'02	..	..	'07	..	'03	..	..	'09	..
11	'03	..	..	'01	'10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	'24	..	'08	..	'30	'26	..	..	..
13	'24	..	..	'39	..	'07	'14	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	'04	..	'07	..	..	..	..	'35	..	..	'12
15	'56	'05	..	'07	..	..	..	..	'02	..	..	'14
16	'15	'16	..	'15	'07	..	'13	'22	'11	..	..	'03
17	..	'19	..	..	'07	..	'43	..	..	..	..	'13
18	'22	'04	..	..	'01	'01	..	'01	'14	..	..	..
19	'04	'06	'13	..	..	..	..	..	'10	'04	..	'67
20	'03	'09	..	..	..	..	'01	..	..	'09	..	'31
21	'16	'12	'04	'09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'49
22	'02	'05	..	'03	'05	'06	'66	'12	..	'02	..	'08
23	..	'02	..	'08	..	'06	2'29	..	'01	..	..	'01
24	'04	..	'15	'02	'02	'04	'01	'14	..	..	..	'02
25	'17	'03	'02	'56	..	'07	..	..	'08	..	..	'01
26	'43	'18	'11	'07	..	'07	'15	..	'01	'01	'13	..
27	'11	'35	'15	'20	..	..	..	'18	'12	..	'01	'24
28	'02	'70	'09	..	..	'07	..	'05	'04	..	'01	'11
29	..	..	'01	..	..	'04	..	..	..	..	..	'18
30	'04	..	'10	'15	..	'02	..	'42	'43	..	'01	'08
31	'13	..	..	..	..	..	'02	'07	..	'20	..	'06
Totals	3'03	2'70	2'03	2'72	'84	'66	6'61	4'73	2'05	'47	1'10	2'79
No. of Rain Days.	24	18	18	18	10	12	18	17	15	8	11	19

Total Rainfall for Year = 29'73 inches: No. of Rain Days 188.

## RAINFALL AT DIFFERENT LOCAL STATIONS, 1922.

			City Hospital.	Radcliffe Road.	Pumping Station, Whitley.
January	..	..	3'03	3'08	2'52
February	..	..	2'70	2'79	1'75
March	..	..	2'03	2'03	2'58
April..	..	..	2'72	2'72	2'43
May ..	..	..	'84	'82	'62
June ..	..	..	'66	'59	'58
July ..	..	..	6'61	6'50	6'39
August	..	..	4'73	4'80	4'82
September	..	..	2'05	2'17	1'60
October	..	..	'47	'41	'72
November	..	..	1'10	1'18	1'27
December	..	..	2'79	2'87	2'54
Total	..	..	29'73	29'96	27'82

For the records of rainfall at Radcliffe Road and Whitley, I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. B. Morris, and the City Engineer respectively.

The monthly amounts of rain registered at the City Hospital are given on page 14, together with the corresponding tables for the previous twenty years.

	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Jan...	1'04	2'17	2'66	'72	3'53	'925	'685	1'27	2'38	'88	4'67	3'94	1'00	2'57	1'320	1'984	2'400	4'64	2'60	2'37	3'03
Feb...	1'51	1'05	3'13	'80	2'405	1'070	'905	'75	2'49	1'69	1'63	'86	1'57	3'22	3'664	1'234	1'420	2'92	'83	'14	2'70
March	1'68	4'03	1'41	3'02	1'24	1'055	2'635	3'05	'80	2'01	3'39	3'73	2'52	'88	4'060	1'524	'960	3'82	2'57	1'20	2'03
April	2'19	1'555	'90	1'475	'46	1'810	3'655	1'43	1'87	'84	'33	4'11	1'48	'99	1'074	1'320	2'590	1'93	4'17	1'78	2'72
May	2'24	3'21	1'55	'265	2'23	3'685	2'235	1'55	2'30	'82	3'63	2'33	1'18	2'23	2'288	2'650	1'680	'81	2'09	1'55	'84
June	2'47	2'65	'33	2'95	3'375	2'520	1'490	3'05	1'25	1'84	4'77	'81	2'40	'65	1'570	3'600	1'000	1'07	2'93	'39	'66
July..	1'48	2'69	2'56	'865	'955	2'775	2'435	3'49	2'81	'15	3'20	1'01	2'12	6'35	1'490	2'140	3'700	3'00	3'90	'36	6'61
Aug.	3'47	3'97	1'73	4'625	1'005	2'890	3'155	1'91	4'04	1'62	6'22	'56	1'60	2'10	3'840	4'584	1'390	2'41	1'34	3'29	4'73
Sept..	1'09	2'13	1'92	2'005	1'015	'780	1'450	2'36	'77	1'68	'99	1'68	'72	'79	0'700	1'470	4'304	2'00	2'22	'97	2'05
Oct....	2'29	6'38	'595	1'035	5'175	4'640	1'230	3'75	2'24	2'61	2'56	3'15	2'02	1'88	2'730	3'050	1'364	2'21	1'83	1'91	'47
Nov.	1'595	1'57	1'31	2'74	2'925	2'065	1'185	'61	4'49	2'63	1'75	3'02	3'00	2'47	3'000	0'850	1'640	1'57	'64	1'92	1'10
Dec.	1'48	1'34	1'88	'815	2'095	3'355	2'040	3'43	4'13	4'60	3'88	1'15	5'55	5'06	2'740	0'980	2'800	3'66	2'49	1'56	2'79
Totals	22'535	32'745	19'975	21'315	26'41	27'57	23'100	26'65	29'57	21'37	37'02	26'35	25'16	29'19	28'476	25'386	25'248	30'04	27'61	17'44	29'73

# Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1922.

Lat. 52° 24' 34" Long. 1° 30' 20" Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

1922	Baro- meter	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud.  Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.						Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)		Wind Direction. No. of observations reduced to totals of 93 for each month.										
		Mean of			Absolute Minimum and Maximum.			Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.		Per cent. of Total Possible.			Daily Mean.	Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Number of Days	Total Fall.	Difference from Average.	Amount. Day of Month.	Most in a Day.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observations of Moderate and Strong Winds.	Calm.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
		Max'm.	Min'm.	B	A	Mean of A and B.	Difference from Average.	Minimum	Day of Month.	Maximum	Day of Month.	Dry Bulb.	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure.	Humidity.																										
JAN.	997.3	43.8	33.3	38.6	+0.7	23	25	57	9	38.2	1.0	7.1	92	38.7	45.3	16	1.28	8.3	24	76	+25	14	15	7	0	0	23	0	18	0	24	12	0	0	15	15	6	3	27	15	
FEB.	999.3	45.6	34.0	39.8	+0.5	22	6	59	25	38.3	1.2	7.0	90	38.5	43.2	28	2.78	6.8	18	68	+25	18	28	3	0	0	3	14	0	17	0	6	0	0	15	9	6	36	18	0	
MAR.	999.7	46.1	35.3	40.7	-1.2	27	11,26	57	3	39.8	2.1	6.9	84	41.4	44.4	21	2.49	7.6	18	51	+6	7	7	8	3	0	1	14	0	13	0	12	0	15	21	0	0	21	3	33	
APR.	996.4	50.4	35.2	42.8	-3.9	26	2	64	14	42.5	3.3	7.0	75	43.0	44.5	31	4.24	7.2	18	69	+28	14	25	2	1	1	0	15	0	17	0	9	3	6	18	6	3	12	6	33	
MAY	1007.5	66.3	46.3	56.3	+3.6	35	13	83	23	57.2	5.5	10.8	68	53.5	48.5	46	7.16	4.8	10	21	-29	5	4	0	0	1	7	8	0	5	0	9	0	15	6	6	3	30	12	15	
JUNE	1004.2	68.0	48.6	58.3	-0.1	41	4	84	1	60.0	6.6	11.2	64	59.6	54.3	39	6.57	6.4	12	17	-36	2	12	0	0	0	5	12	0	0	0	42	0	15	6	6	0	21	18	24	
JULY	1000.3	64.7	49.8	57.3	-4.2	44	10	73	12,29	58.1	4.2	12.3	75	58.4	55.2	27	4.37	7.9	18	168	110	58	23	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	1	24	0	0	9	0	3	30	27	21	
AUG.	1002.0	63.7	49.1	56.4	-4.1	39	26	68	1,8,20	57.3	3.6	12.4	78	58.1	56.1	27	3.99	7.5	17	120	+56	58	6	0	0	1	1	16	0	0	0	21	0	6	6	3	3	21	45	9	
SEPT.	1003.8	61.4	46.8	54.1	-2.3	36	30	70	21	53.9	2.7	11.5	82	55.9	55.6	29	3.68	7.0	15	52	+6	11	30	0	0	0	1	16	0	1	15	6	15	18	3	6	9	12	12	9	
OCT.	1007.0	53.9	40.1	47.0	-2.1	30	29	63	1	45.4	1.9	8.8	87	48.9	53.2	33	3.47	5.0	8	12	-56	5	31	1	0	0	10	8	0	11	0	18	9	0	48	15	3	6	3	6	
NOV.	1010.6	48.0	35.4	41.7	-1.5	26	12,25	53	7	41.2	1.5	7.6	89	42.0	48.3	16	1.36	8.3	11	28	-29	7	5	0	0	0	2	22	0	17	0	9	24	0	0	0	0	3	18	18	27
DEC.	997.6	46.7	38.2	42.5	+3.2	33	9,10,12	53	13	42.1	1.5	8.0	88	41.8	46.6	14	1.09	7.2	19	71	+7	17	19	1	0	1	2	16	0	9	0	12	9	3	6	0	0	9	39	12	15
Whole Year.	1002.1	54.9	41.0	47.9	-11.4	22	Feb. 6	84	June 1	47.8	2.9	9.2	81	48.3	49.6	27.2	3.54	7.0	188	753	+113	58	Jul 23, Aug 6	22	4	4	34	183	0	108	1	201	63	36	129	105	57	48	949	201	207

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Social conditions, occupations and occupational influence on health were dealt with in the Reports for 1919 and 1920.

With the publication of the Census Reports more definite information will be available as to the occupations followed by the people of the City, and some light will be thrown on post-war conditions and their influence on health.

Social conditions were bad during the year, mainly owing to unemployment and industrial troubles.



## Vital Statistics.

Year.	Houses Inhabited.	Vacant.	Popula- tion.	Mortality.	Zymotic Mortality.	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate.
1377	...	...	7,000	.	...	...	...
1586	...	...	6,502	...	...	...	...
1643	...	...	9,500	...	...	...	...
1694	...	...	6,711	...	...	...	...
1723	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...
1748	2,066	...	12,817	32?	...	...	35?
1801	2,930	...	16,034	...	...	...	...
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	...	...	...	...
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	...	...	...	...
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	...	...	...	...
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	...	...	...	...
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	...	...	...
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	...	...	...
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	...	...	...
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	32'0
1901	15,571	353	69,877	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1921	‡28,186	‡70	128,205	11'3	0'7	83'6	23'2
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10'9	1'23	87'5	23'5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10'4	0'47	78'5	20'2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14'6	0'42	92'5	20'7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9'3	0'32	82'8	18'2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9'8	0'35	76'0	25'0
1921	‡28,186	‡70	128,205	10'2	0'25	79'3	22'1
1922	‡28,661	‡72	129,000	10'6	0'34	70'4	18'9

\*This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, if not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

†This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡These figures are based on such information as was available in regard to houses built and occupied. The Census figures were not obtainable at the time of printing.

TABLE I. M. OF H.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1922 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Y EAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.*	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the City.†	of Resi- dents not registered in the City.‡	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.†	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.*	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1917	130,000	2630	2635	20.2	1370	10.5	80	64	207	78.5	1354	10.4
1918	133,000	2777	2766	20.7	1944	14.6	76	79	257	92.5	1947	14.6
1919	136,000	2488	2486	18.2	1278	9.3	65	54	206	82.8	1267	9.3
1920	130,000	3256	3250	25.0	1264	9.7	52	60	247	76.0	1272	9.8
1921	128,205	2859	2836	22.1	1318	10.3	62	53	225	79.3	1309	10.2
1922	129,000	2458	2442	18.9	1401	10.8	70	46	172	70.4	1377	10.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,147.

Total population at all ages . . . 128,205 } At Census of 1921.  
 Total families or separate occupiers . . . }

## NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths registered in the district during the calendar year and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large public institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

\* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the calendar year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health has from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are not included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) have been regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement have been referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence have been referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

## Vital Statistics of the Wards.

The following table shows the estimated populations of the several wards, the birth and death rates based on these estimates, and also the infantile mortality rates, which being based on the comparison of the infantile deaths to the actual number of births which occurred, are not based on estimates.

WARDS.	Estimated Population, middle of 1922.	Houses Completed July 1st, 1921 to June 30th, 1922.	Houses Demolished in 1922.	Deaths Registered.	Death Rate, 1922.	Average Death Rate (10 years).	Births Registered.	Birth Rate, 1922.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infantile Death Rate.	Average Infantile Death Rate for 10 years.
Radford	12,971	11	1	102	7·8	9·7	200	15·4	17	85·0	75·2
Foleshill	15,463	85	2	154	9·9	10·1	339	21·9	21	61·9	79·0
Harnall	8,533	1		95	11·1	11·6	119	13·9	12	100·8	99·7
Swanswell	10,614	41		108	10·2	11·0	200	18·4	15	75·0	86·4
Bablake	5,312	..		76	14·3	16·1	161	30·3	8	49·7	94·0
Cheylesmore	6,851	..		83	12·1	15·6	160	23·3	13	81·2	100·4
Hearsall	19,076	55		189	9·9	8·7	291	15·2	17	58·4	64·3
Grey Friars	5,757	..	2	78	13·5	13·8	102	17·7	5	49·0	98·9
Hill Fields	8,597	1		112	13·0	10·6	147	17·1	19	129·0	100·5
All Saints	6,121	..		83	13·5	13·9	131	21·4	6	45·8	100·6
St. Mary's	5,425	..	9	92	16·9	16·4	123	22·6	10	81·3	108·7
Stoke	24,280	250		205	8·4	8·7	485	19·9	29	59·8	68·4
	129,000	444	14	1377	10·6	11·1	2458*	19·05*	172	69·9†	83·1

\* After correction for transfers this figure becomes 2,442, which gives a birth rate of 18·9. No information is given as to the allocation within the City of the births transferred, so that the Ward figures cannot be corrected.

† This figure is calculated on 2,458 births; on 2,442 it is 70·4.

Occupied  
Houses,  
census, 1911  
23,410

Vacant  
Houses,  
census, 1911,  
382.

Vacant  
Houses,  
Dec., 1922.  
72.

### Marriages.

The number of marriages has been 948. This gives a marriage rate of 14.7.

The average for the previous ten years was 18.2.

The following table shows the relation with the figures of previous years, and with the marriage rate for the country generally :—

Year.	No. of Marriages	Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	778	17.0	14.9
1909	796	17.0	14.6
1910	886	17.4	14.8
1911	938	17.4	15.2
1912	959	17.2	15.5
1913	1026	17.8	15.5
1914	1091	18.2	15.9
1915	1282	20.8	19.3
1916	1184	18.6	15.4
1917	1155	17.7	13.8
1918	1237	18.6	15.3
1919	1236	18.1	19.7
1920	1342	19.1	20.1
1921	1047	16.3	16.9
1922	948	14.7	15.8

### Births.

There were 2,458 births registered as having taken place during the year within the City; 45 of these were transferred out, and 29 occurring elsewhere were transferred here, leaving 2,442. The birth rate for the year has been 18.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The average rate for the previous ten years was 23.1. There were 75 illegitimate births registered, or 3.0 per cent. of the total. In 1921 the percentage was 3.3, and in 1920, 3.3.

The birth rate is compared with that for the whole of England and Wales in the following table :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth Rate.	Rate for England and Wales.
1908	2630	28.9	26.5
1909	2601	27.8	25.6
1910	2674	26.2	24.8
1911	2886	26.9	24.4
1912	2943	26.4	23.8
1913	2999	26.0	23.9
1914	3203	26.9	23.8
1915	2936	23.8	21.8
1916	2993	23.5	21.6
1917	2635	20.2	17.7
1918	2766	20.7	17.7
1919	2486	18.2	18.5
1920	3250	23.2	25.4
1921	2836	22.1	22.4
1922	2442	18.9	20.6



## Deaths.

There have been 1,401 deaths registered as having taken place during the year within your City; of these, 70 were deaths of non-residents; these have been referred to the districts in which the persons ordinarily resided; and there were 46 deaths of residents which occurred elsewhere; these have to be added to the above number. The actual number of deaths, therefore, which has to be regarded in estimating the death rate is 1,377. This gives a recorded death rate of 10.6 per thousand of the population.

The death rate for the 105 great towns (including London) was 13.0; for the 155 smaller towns it was 11.7, and for London it was 13.4. The rate for England and Wales was 12.9.

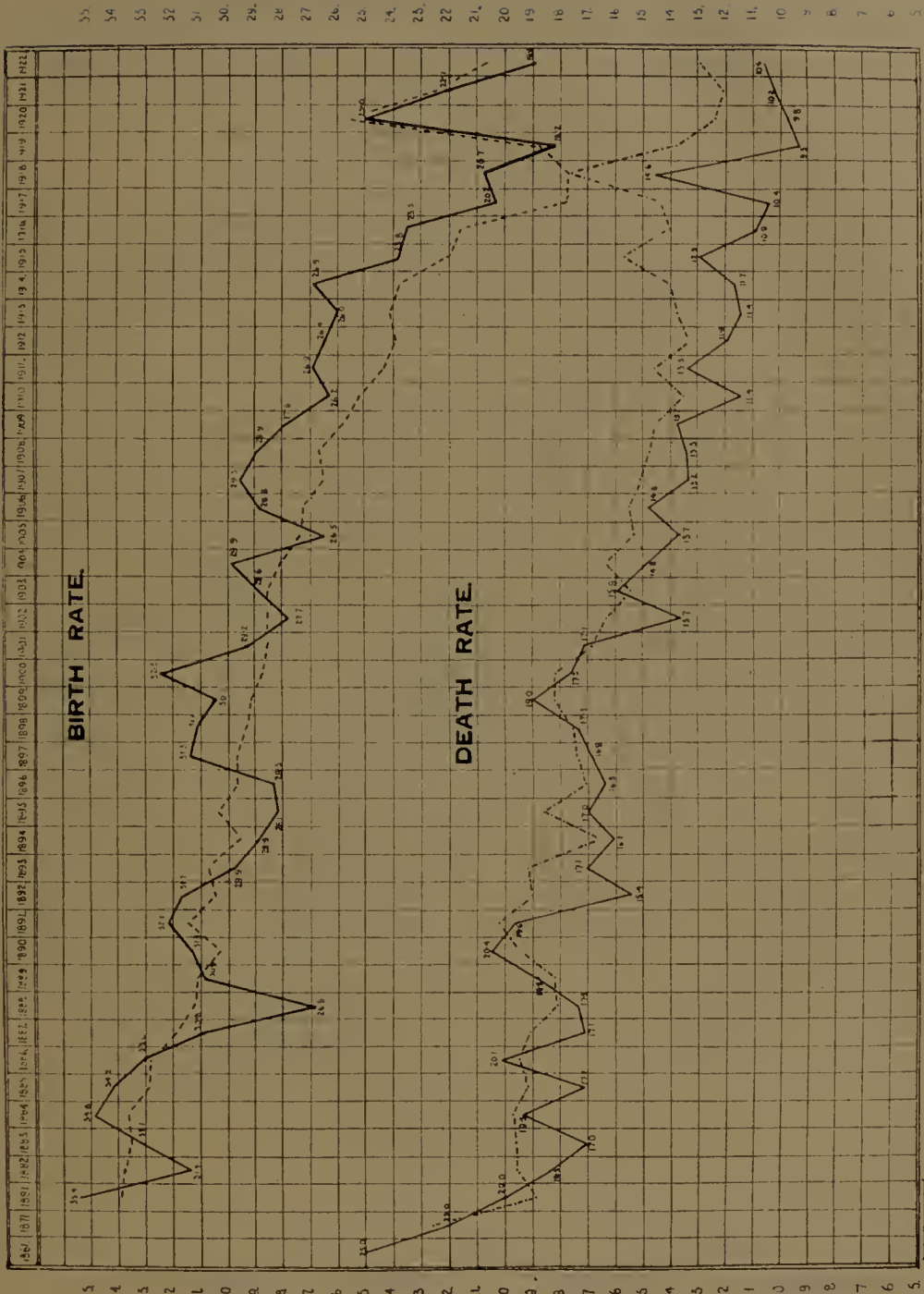
The following table shows the mean age at death of the persons who died in the past twenty-six years :—

Year.	Total Deaths.	Total completed Years Lived.	Mean Age at Death.
1922	1377	62548	45.4
1921	1309	55921	42.7
1920	1272	51289	40.3
1919	1267	51753	40.8
1918	1947	81116	41.6
1917	1354	56414	41.6
1916	1395	49973	35.8
1915	1595	59807	37.5
1914	1399	55635	39.7
1913	1318	48110	36.5
1912	1330	49040	36.8
1911	1431	50873	35.4
1910	1162	44595	38.3
1909	1285	46589	36.2
1908	1217	45744	37.5
1907	1152	42072	36.5
1906	1247	45236	36.2
1905	1114	41866	38.0
1904	1132	39623	35.0
1903	1188	43270	36.4
1902	1007	36743	36.4
1901	1203	39709	33.0
1900	1223	42687	34.5
1899	1182	40156	36.5
1898	1060	29858	28.1
1897	1037	35045	33.8
1896	965	33544	34.7
1895	953	33486	35.1

In compiling this table only completed years have been regarded; otherwise the mean age at death would have been fractionally higher. It will be noted that never before has the mean age at death approximated to the record for the year, of 45. This figure means that during the period covered by the table some 10 to 12 years have been added to the span of life of each inhabitant; and as this added period is not evenly distributed, the added years of some are considerably more. *If this were the only result of the health activities of your Council they could not be regarded as unremunerative.*

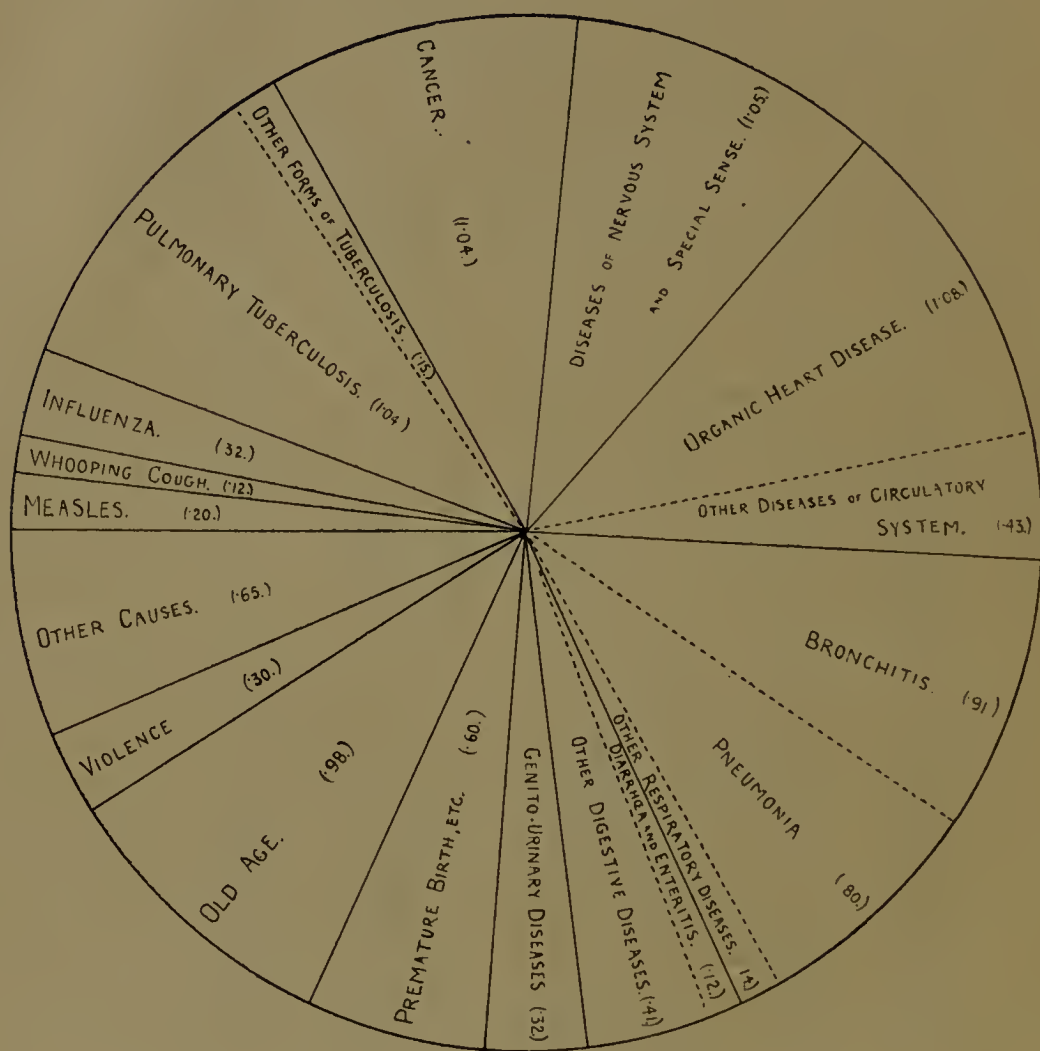


CHART SHOWING DECLINE OF COVENTRY BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE  
SINCE 1861.



Decennial Average. The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.

# PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1922.



THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 10.6.

TABLE III. M. OF H.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING  
YEAR 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a).										Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Resi- dents" in Institutions in the District (b).
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.		
											2	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	Certified (c) .. ..	1369	170	53	41	43	55	197	358	452	381	
	Uncertified .. ..	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	
1.	Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Measles .. ..	25	5	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	5	
4.	Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	
5.	Whooping Cough .. ..	16	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Influenza .. ..	40	..	1	1	2	1	17	12	6	4	
8.	Erysipelas .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
9.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tubercu- losis) .. ..	134	..	1	..	6	29	53	42	3	25	
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	9	1	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	10	1	..	1	3	2	3	..	..	6	
12.	Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	135	1	..	..	1	1	16	72	44	45	
13.	Rheumatic Fever .. ..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	
14.	Meningitis ( <i>See note (d)</i> ) .. ..	8	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	3	
15.	Organic Heart Disease.. ..	140	..	..	..	1	2	17	50	70	23	
16.	Bronchitis .. ..	118	12	7	3	1	1	6	22	66	27	
17.	Pneumonia (all forms).. ..	104	29	17	12	2	6	15	18	5	13	
18.	Other diseases of Respiratory organs .. ..	18	2	..	2	..	1	2	5	6	4	
19.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis. ( <i>See note (e)</i> ) .. ..	16	5	1	1	..	..	4	3	2	6	
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	14	..	..	..	4	1	4	4	1	16	
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	
21A.	Alcoholism .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	28	..	..	..	1	..	5	16	6	4	
23.	Puerperal Fever.. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
24.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	
25.	Congenital Debility and Malfor- mation, including Premature Birth .. ..	98	90	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	
26.	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide .. ..	23	3	1	..	1	1	6	5	6	16	
27.	Suicide .. ..	16	..	..	..	1	..	6	7	2	3	
28.	Other Defined Diseases .. ..	404	15	6	2	11	5	37	95	233	154	
29.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	
		1377	172	54	41	43	55	197	358	457	381	
Sub Entries included in above figures.												
17A.	Lobar Pneumonia .. ..	25	1	1	1	..	3	7	9	3	1	
17B.	Pneumonia (type not stated)	27	3	2	2	2	2	7	7	2	2	

## NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the district who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the district, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 is used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28).

TABLE IV. M. OF H.—**Infant Mortality** DURING THE YEAR 1922

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	...	53	13	7	5	78	29	18	20	25	170
	Uncertified	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Small-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
{ Measles					...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	4	5
{ Scarlet Fever					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough					...	...	I	...	I	...	2	I	4	8
{ Diphtheria and Croup					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases					...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	I
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Convulsions					...	I	...	I	2	...	I	I	...	4
{ Laryngitis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis					...	I	I	...	2	3	4	I	2	12
{ Pneumonia (all forms)					...	...	I	...	I	6	...	10	12	29
{ Diarrhoea					...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
{ Enteritis					...	...	2	...	2	I	...	...	I	4
{ Gastritis					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Syphilis					...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
{ Rickets					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Injury at Birth					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis					...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations (c)					...	8	I	2	11	I	2	I	...	15
{ Premature Birth					...	30	7	I	40	4	I	...	...	45
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus					...	11	2	...	15	9	4	2	...	30
{ Other Causes					...	3	...	I	4	I	2	3	I	11
Totals					55	13	7	5	80	29	18	20	25	172

Nett Births in the year :— { Legitimate, 2,365 } 2,442  
 { Illegitimate, 77 }

Nett Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 166 } 172  
 { Illegitimate Infants, 6 }

## NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. equals the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. for ages under one year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.  
 Want of Breast Milk is included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III



### Infantile Mortality.

There were 172 deaths of Infants below one year of age, giving a mortality per thousand births of 70.4. The average mortality for the previous ten years was 83.6.

The following table shows, for the past twenty-eight years, the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand births in Coventry compared with England and Wales generally :—

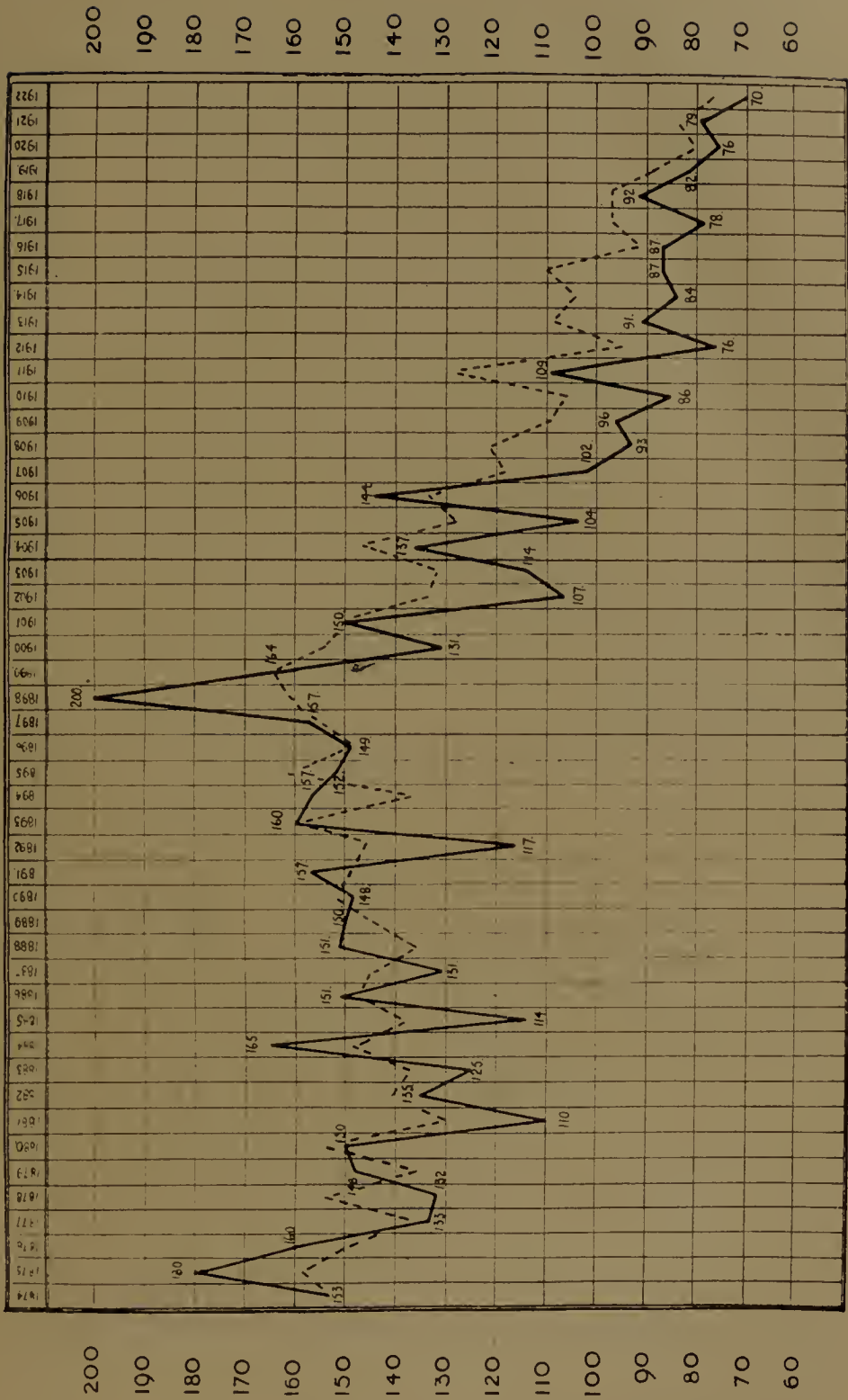
Year.	England and Wales.	COVENTRY.		
		Death-rate.	*Neo-natal death-rate.	Difference.
1894	137	157	—	—
1895	161	152	—	—
1896	148	149	—	—
1897	156	157	—	—
1898	161	200	—	—
1899	163	164	—	—
1900	154	131	—	—
1901	151	150	—	—
1902	133	107	—	—
1903	132	114	—	—
1904	146	137	—	—
1905	128	104	39.9	64.1
1906	133	144	40.1	103.9
1907	118	102	51.7	50.3
1908	121	93	36.1	56.9
1909	109	96	40.3	55.7
1910	106	86	40.7	45.3
1911	128	109	41.9	67.1
1912	95	76	36.0	40.0
1913	109	91.6	40.6	51.0
1914	104.8	84.6	36.5	48.1
1915	110.0	87.8	38.4	49.4
1916	91.0	87.5	37.4	50.1
1917	97.0	78.5	36.8	41.7
1918	97.0	92.5	37.5	55.0
1919	89.0	82.8	47.0	35.8
1920	80.0	76.0	36.6	39.4
1921	83.0	79.3	41.2	38.1
1922	77.0	70.4	32.7	37.7

The infantile mortality of the 105 great towns (including London) was 81; that of the 155 smaller towns, 75; and that in England and Wales, 77.

\* By neo-natal death rate is meant the death rate among infants under four weeks of age. These infants include those over whom the activities of a Sanitary Authority can have little effect. The difference between that rate and the infant mortality rate represents the rate in children over four weeks and under one year.



# CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY SINCE 1874.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.



It will be noted that over one-half of the deaths of infants were from such causes as congenital debility, malformation and premature birth. These are causes of death which at present are mostly beyond our control. It may also be noted that the death rate among illegitimate infants has been reduced to 77 per thousand births. This figure in the past has usually been very high.

### Inquests.

Eighty-five inquests appear to have been held during the year. These include 10 deaths of non-residents. In 43 instances the death was attributed to disease. In the others the originating cause, as indicated by the verdicts, was as follows :—Suicide, 15; street and other accidents, 11; asphyxia (accidental), 2; scalds, 2; gas poisoning, 1; exposure to cold, 1.

### Uncertified Deaths.

There were 8 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.58 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

			Percentages of Total Deaths Uncertified.
England and Wales	...	...	1.1
105 Great Towns (including London)	...	...	0.7
155 Smaller Towns	...	...	1.3
London	...	...	0.1

### Poor Law Relief.

Mr. Evans, the Clerk to the Guardians, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to this subject :—

	£	s.	d.
Actual expenditure in out-door relief in 1922	101,551	16	3½
Average yearly expenditure in out-door relief			
in previous five years	19,182	18	2
Increase on the average expenditure in out-door relief	82,368	18	1½
Number of inmates of London Road Institution at end			
of year 1922	...	...	470
Average number of inmates for previous five years...	...	...	415
Number of persons who received out-door relief in			
1922	...	...	17,513
Average number of persons who received out-door relief in previous five years	...	...	4,415

These figures show that a tremendous increase has occurred in the amount of pauperism the Guardians have been called on to deal with.

The number of persons receiving out-door relief was highest for the week ending 10th June, 1922, when 14,827 persons were relieved, at an approximate cost of £4,241 16s. 6d.

The enormity of these figures may better be appreciated when it is realised that in 1922, out of every 1,000 of the population of the City, 135 received out-door relief, or approximately *one person in every seven*.

On December 31st, 1922, the number of people in England and Wales in receipt of relief was 1,406,000, or approximately one in 27 of the population. The towns with the highest totals per 1,000 population were:—Poplar, 187; Sheffield, 144; Stockton, 129; Bermondsey, 117; Newcastle, 112; Greenwich, 102; Barrow-in-Furness, 101; and West Ham, 101.

### **Medical Relief.**

During the twelve months ended October, 31st, 1922, the number of in-patients treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital was 2,522, with a daily average number of 139.7.

The total number of cases dealt with by the Coventry District Nursing Association during the year was 719. A small part of the City is provided with nurses by the Foleshill Nursing Association.

### **Pauper Sickness.**

Returns are received from the Clerk to the Guardians each fortnight concerning the new cases of pauper sickness. In all, 2,531 such cases have been returned; of these, 344 occurred in the Coventry Rural District. These returns afford an indication of the amount and locality of illness among the poorest.

## **II. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.**

### **WATER.**

Particulars of the various sources of the public water supply were set out in the Report for 1919 (pp. 38-39).

It is my duty again to point to the desirability of covering in the tank at Spon End. The consideration of this matter has been

adjourned now for many years. This tank, which is circular, has a diameter of 99 feet 9 inches, and is open to every kind of pollution that can be carried by wind from the neighbouring streets; being exposed to the sunlight the growth of weed is fostered; and the water is supplied direct to the mains without any prior filtration or purification process.

Your Waterworks Engineer kindly informs me that during the twelve months 1,057,153,842 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources to the City; of this 343,869,812 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 462,680,000 gallons from Shustoke; whilst 246,399,030 gallons have been supplied from Whitley; and 4,205,000 gallons from the North Warwickshire supply. He also informs me that 69 new services have been laid on to build and supply 83 houses and 31 other buildings; guarantees have been received for 115 and 82 various completed buildings respectively, in which are included 234 water-closets and 152 new baths.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 971,623,376 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 2,661,981 gallons, or 20.6 gallons per head per day.

During the year 60 samples of water for chemical analysis, and 60 for bacteriological examination, were obtained from the various sources of the public water supply. The results of the chemical analyses are given on the following pages.



## Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

## SHUSTOKE.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1922.										
Jan. 5	trace	0.008	2.5	0.220	0.088	43	6.08	15.72	21.80	Bright, few small particles
Feb. 8	0.001	0.010	2.8	trace	0.118	35	5.7	12.3	18.0	Do. do. do.
Mar. 13	0.001	0.006	2.7	0.110	0.099	36	9.0	18.2	27.2	Do. many do.
April 10	0.001	0.008	2.2	0.082	0.06	32.2	6.73	12.0	18.73	Satisfactory, clear and bright
May 4	0.001	0.002	2.6	0.123	0.04	31.2	10.5	8.36	18.86	Bright and clear
June 19	0.028	0.008	2.8	0.113	0.110	35.8	12.0	11.0	23.0	Do. do.
July 19	0.006	0.008	2.6	0.041	0.10	37.6	8.86	13.43	22.29	Do. do.
Aug. 21	0.009	0.005	2.6	0.033	0.045	45.4	11.14	8.0	19.14	Do. do.
Sept. 18	0.009	0.004	2.2	0.123	0.06	29.4	5.14	12.86	18.0	Bright, traces of small particles
Oct. 12	0.008	0.004	2.5	0.21	0.03	33.4	8.00	10.29	18.29	Bright and clear
Nov. 25	0.003	0.005	2.4	0.12	0.08	37.0	8.14	12.29	20.43	Do. do.
Dec. 21	0.002	0.005	2.6	0.12	0.037	33.2	10.58	11.71	22.29	Do. do.

## NORTH WARWICKSHIRE WATER SUPPLY.

## (MUNITION COTTAGES.)

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	
1922.										
Jan. 12	0.000	0.002	2.0	0.110	0.002	42	16.5	15.72	32.22	Bright, few small particles
Feb. 22	trace	0.002	2.1	0.110	0.007	41	13.0	13.9	26.9	Do. do. do.
Mar. 20	trace	0.002	2.5	0.220	0.031	34	4.3	16.3	20.6	Do. do. do.
April 10	0.001	0.005	1.9	0.082	0.01	38.3	8.43	12.71	21.14	Clear & bright, satisfactory
May 15	0.001	0.002	2.1	0.082	0.02	41.6	15.14	12.0	27.14	Do. do. do.
June 21	0.005	0.003	1.6	0.164	0.02	41.0	19.1	12.9	32.0	Do. do. do.
July 18	0.007	0.006	2.0	0.098	0.02	41.24	14.57	14.0	28.57	Do. do. do.
Aug. 23	0.001	0.002	1.8	0.082	0.005	47.4	15.14	14.0	29.14	Do. do. do.
Sept. 20	0.004	0.002	1.9	0.206	0.02	42.2	13.86	17.0	30.86	Do. do. do.
Oct. 27	0.004	0.002	2.1	0.329	0.02	40.06	17.14	15.43	32.57	Do. do. do.
Nov. 25	0.003	0.002	2.0	0.120	0.04	48.6	17.71	16.0	33.71	Do. do. do.
Dec. 21	trace	0.004	2.0	trace	0.011	40.4	15.42	18.29	33.71	Do. do. do.

## CORLEY WELL.

1922.										
June 21	0.011	0.006	2.0	0.239	0.02	40.8	17.5	13.0	30.5	Bright and clear

## KERESLEY COLLIERY.

1922.										
June 21	0.005	0.003	2.0	0.148	0.020	41.8	19.0	14.0	33.0	Bright and clear

## WATERY LANE PUMPING STATION.

1922.										
June 21	0.005	0.003	1.7	0.148	0.020	39.2	15.93	12.57	28.5	Bright and clear

## DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

Date of Receipt of Sample.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Organic Ammonia.	Chlorine in Chlorides.	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F.	Total Solid Matter.	Hardness.			Remarks.
							Tem- porary.	Perma- nent.	Total.	
1922.										
Feb. 27	0.001	0.004	2.3	0.380	0.023	48	13.9	17.5	31.40	Bright, many small particles
April 24	0.002	0.008	2.3	0.148	0.04	50.2	13.42	16.0	29.42	Do. few do.
May 10	0.002	0.002	2.1	0.288	0.02	42.4	13.6	9.56	23.16	Do. very few do.
June 23	0.006	0.005	2.2	0.247	0.02	49.6	15.57	14.43	30.00	Bright and clear
July 20	0.006	0.006	2.4	0.247	0.04	48.86	10.42	18.58	29.00	Do do.
Aug. 23	0.001	0.002	2.2	0.206	0.005	52.6	15.86	17.57	33.43	Do. do
Sept. 21	0.003	0.002	2.1	0.411	0.04	50.4	15.57	15.14	30.71	Bright, small particles
Oct. 27	0.003	0.002	1.9	0.185	0.01	43.44	12.85	18.86	31.71	Bright and clear
Nov. 25	0.003	0.004	2.2	0.210	0.04	54.4	12.0	15.71	27.71	Bright, few small particles
Dec. 21	0.002	0.006	2.3	0.290	0.011	50.0	11.29	21.57	32.86	Bright and clear

## TANK, SPON END.

1922.										
Feb. 27	0.001	0.004	2.15	0.270	0.018	44	14.6	15.0	29.6	Bright, many small particles
April 24	0.002	0.008	2.1	0.123	0.02	44.2	10.0	18.86	28.86	Do. few do.
May 10	0.004	0.003	2.1	0.247	0.02	47.0	13.6	10.4	24.0	Do. very few do.
June 23	0.006	0.005	2.2	0.206	0.02	44.4	14.14	13.86	28.0	Bright and clear
July 20	0.006	0.006	2.3	0.206	0.02	45.2	9.72	17.71	27.43	Do. do.
Aug. 23	0.001	0.003	2.0	0.165	0.005	52.2	11.22	16.21	27.43	Bright, very few small particles
Sept. 21	0.003	0.002	2.0	0.373	0.04	42.0	14.43	15.57	30.00	Bright, traces of do.
Oct. 27	0.004	0.002	2.1	0.373	0.03	46.62	13.43	15.43	28.86	Bright and clear
Nov. 25	0.003	0.003	2.0	0.160	0.04	41.6	8.61	13.11	21.71	Bright, few small particles
Dec. 21	0.001	0.004	2.2	0.250	0.011	46.8	8.8	21.43	30.23	Bright and clear

## WHITLEY.

1922.										
Jan. 19	0.000	0.004	4.1	0.710	0.013	65	10.32	25.72	36.04	Bright, few small particles
Feb. 23	trace	0.002	4.1	0.660	0.013	66	21.2	25.0	46.2	Do. do.
Mar. 27	trace	0.002	4.1	0.660	0.013	66	8.3	31.3	39.6	Do. do.
April 11	0.002	0.015	4.1	0.411	0.01	68.4	16.29	26.14	42.43	Clear and bright. Satisfactory
May 8	0.003	0.001	3.8	0.206	0.06	64.6	16.6	19.4	36.0	Do. do. do.
June 20	0.014	0.007	4.0	0.905	0.020	69.0	19.93	20.57	40.5	Do. do. do.
July 18	0.008	0.010	4.0	0.741	0.02	64.24	9.59	20.57	30.16	Do. do. do.
Aug. 22	0.006	0.002	4.2	0.832	0.005	75.4	25.0	15.0	40.0	Do. do. do.
Sept. 20	0.008	0.002	4.0	0.905	0.02	59.8	13.0	26.43	39.43	Do. do. do.
Oct. 13	0.009	0.004	3.9	0.820	0.01	63.4	20.28	22.29	42.57	Do. do. do.
Nov. 25	0.002	0.001	4.0	0.780	0.04	68.4	11.43	31.14	42.57	Do. do. do.
Dec. 21	0.002	0.004	4.1	0.700	0.004	69.6	16.00	29.43	45.43	Do. do. do.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

See the Report for 1919.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

See the Report for 1920.

Consideration has been given during the year to the question of extending the facilities for the treatment of some of the City's sewage by the Activated Sludge Process, and experiments have been conducted by the City Engineer with a view to the adoption of this process. During the writing of this report your Council have adopted a scheme founded on the experience gained by these experiments.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and workshops in the City is 33,119. There are 9 privy middens and 16 pail closets in premises which are some considerable distance from the public sewers. During the past ten years the number of privies and pail closets converted into water closets has been 48.

## SCAVENGING.

Your City Engineer has kindly informed me that 25,599 tons of house refuse have been removed during the year.

25,495 tons of this material were carted to the Refuse Destructor, and there dealt with, whilst 104 tons were carted to tips. Various particulars relating to refuse collection and destruction appeared in the Report for 1913.

Towards the end of the year an endeavour was made by your Council to economise in the matter of refuse collection and disposal, with the result that complaints concerning the non-collection of refuse were very numerous. And the method of a weekly collection has been reverted to. It is fortunate that this experiment was tried in the cold weather rather than in the summer. Proper scavenging is one of the prime necessities of a healthy town.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.	1921.	1922.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ... ..	390	306
Drains provided with efficient traps ...	16	33
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided ... ..	8	4
Drains relaid ... ..	19	22
Sink drains disconnected from sewer ...	...	...
Drains tested ... ..	95	...
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved ... ..	12	10
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	96	111

## DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ...	135	124
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ...	329	283
Damp walls—damp courses inserted ...	7	10
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ...	279	371
Dangerous stairs repaired ... ..	19	19
Additional windows provided and others made to open ... ..	150	131
Defective spouts repaired ... ..	189	253
Pantry ventilation improved ... ..	12	12
New sinks provided ... ..	16	13
New waste pipes provided and others repaired ... ..	82	48
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied ... ..	3	16
Houses limewashed and cleansed ..	595	341
Houses limewashed after infectious disease	114	111
Cases of overcrowding dealt with ...	14	10

## WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ...	4	4
Water closets reconstructed ... ..	10	7
Water closets repaired and limewashed ...	185	121
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ... ..	217	152
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ...	232	132
Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed ...	286	166
Defective W.C. cisterns repaired ...	396	278
New flushing cisterns provided ...	35	18
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ...	11	7



PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.				1921.	1922.
Offensive privies and pail closets converted into W.C.'s	...	...	...	1	...
Offensive privies and pail closets abolished	...	...	...	3	...
New W.C.'s erected in place of above	...	...	...	3	...
Offensive ashpits abolished	...	...	...	1	3
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	...	...	...	6	17
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	...	...	...	729	608
VARIOUS.					
Smoke nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	4	7
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	...	...	...	181	163
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	99	105
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	...	...	...	59	28
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	...	...	...	1	...
Water supply—additional taps provided	...	...	...	15	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	715	448
Totals				<u>5,773</u>	<u>4,494</u>

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table:—

	1921.	1922.
Number of visits to premises	32,991	28,388
Number of statutory notices issued	204	232
Cleansing notices, statutory	284	364
Number of informal notices issued	2,539	2,633
Number of letters issued	2,185	2,127
Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance	6	7
Number of nuisances remaining unabated	45	31
Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops)	452	531
Number of visits paid to registered premises	1,659	2,198

In the preceding tables the figures for the previous year are inserted for comparison.

An examination of these figures shews a considerable falling off in the amount of work accomplished by the inspectors in relation to sanitary defects in and around dwelling-houses. This is not on account of the diminution of the necessity for this work, but on account of the occurrence of an outbreak early in the year of Foot and Mouth Disease among cattle in a neighbouring district. This City was included in the scheduled area, and a large amount of



the time of the inspectors was taken up by the issue of large numbers of licences for the removal of fat cattle and by visits to ascertain that these were slaughtered within the prescribed time. In many districts this sort of work is done by the Police and not by the Sanitary Staff. It has no direct connection with the health of the City.

It will be seen from the Housing Section (page 98) that practically nothing has been done under the Housing Acts to improve the excessively undesirable housing conditions under which so many people live in the City. For several years work of this kind has been impossible owing to there being no alternative housing accommodation. Many houses, compulsorily closed before the war, had to be re-opened to afford a roof of any kind to the influx of munition workers, and remain occupied to-day. All that has been possible in the improvement of dwellings is set out in the previous tables as effected under the Public Health Act, 1875, *i.e.*, dealing with the most outstanding defects as "nuisances," such as leaky roofs and so on. And even this necessary work has been curtailed during the year owing to the time of the limited staff of inspectors being taken up with other matters.

Dealt with as "nuisances" are cases of *Overcrowding*; much exists, but it is only possible to deal with the grosser cases. Ten such were dealt with, and to some extent remedied. It is well that your Council should be acquainted with the main facts of these cases:—

- (1) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom contained 1,281 cubic feet, and was occupied by a man, wife, and one daughter, aged 14 years, and four sons, aged 11, 6, 2, and 6 months respectively.
- (2) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom contained 1,216 cubic feet, and was occupied by a man and wife and four daughters, aged 11, 9, 5 and 3 years, and two sons, aged 14 years and 14 months respectively.
- (3) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom contained 1,704 cubic feet, and was occupied by two families, *viz.*:—Man and wife and two sons, aged 2½ years and 1½ years; also a man and wife and two daughters, aged 9 years and 4 years respectively. Three other daughters, aged 14, 17 and 20 years, were said to take their meals in the house and sleep elsewhere.
- (4) The house contained one living room and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,155 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and a child, aged 4 years. Another bedroom, containing 2,003 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and a child of 11

months; also three females, 20, 15 and 10 years, and two males, aged 22 and 18 years respectively, relatives of the occupier of the other bedroom.

- (5) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,005 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and five daughters, ages 19, 12, 8, 7 and 2 years respectively. Another bedroom, containing 918 cubic feet, was occupied by three sons, aged 22, 16 and 13 years, and one daughter, 4 years.
- (6) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 978 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and daughter, age 5 years. Another bedroom, containing 1,188 cubic feet, was occupied by three sons, aged 16, 12 and 6 years, and three daughters, aged 21, 18 and 11 years respectively.

The front living room on the ground floor was used as a bedroom by a male lodger.

- (7) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. The front room on the ground floor, containing 910 cubic feet, was sub-let by the occupier of the house, *as a combined living and sleeping room*, and was occupied by a man, wife, and two sons, ages 6 years and 1 year, and a daughter, aged 4 years.

One bedroom was used by the occupier of the house. The second bedroom was occupied by two male lodgers.

- (8) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,192 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and one child, age 2 years, for living and sleeping purposes.

Another bedroom, containing 1,179 cubic feet, was occupied by a mother and four daughters, ages 17, 14, 10 and 7 years.

The front living room, containing 1,098 cubic feet, was occupied for living and sleeping purposes by a man and wife and two children, ages 2 years and 8 months respectively.

- (9) The house contained two living rooms and two bedrooms. One bedroom, containing 1,246 cubic feet, was occupied by a man, wife, and three daughters, aged 20, 18 and 15 years, and one son, 5 years old.

Another bedroom, containing 888 cubic feet, was occupied by four sons, ages 23, 10, 8 and 7 years, and one daughter, aged 12 years.

- (10) The house contained one living room and one bedroom. The bedroom contained 927 cubic feet, and was occupied by a man, wife, and three sons, aged 14, 12 and 9 years, and one daughter, aged 7 years.

## Canal Boats.

Inspector Clarke, the Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, furnishes the following information, which shows the steps taken by the Sanitary Authority to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats :—

Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1922	...	...	...	474
Boats added to Register in 1922	...	...	...	7
Registrations cancelled	...	...	...	191
Actual number of Boats on Register on 31st December, 1922	...	...	...	283
Number of Boats inspected in 1922	...	...	...	123
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations...	...	...	...	102
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	21
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	...	...	...	390
Total number occupying the Cabins	...	...	...	365

*Details of Occupations :—*

Male Adults	...	...	...	...	113
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	112
Children of School Age	...	...	...	...	101
Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	39

No. of Cases met with.	<i>Details respecting infringements.</i>					No. of Cases remedied.
1	Registration	...	...	...	...	1
4	Absence of Certificate	...	...	...	...	3
4	Marking	...	...	...	...	4
2	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1
1	Males over 14 Improperly Occupying	...	...	...	...	0
1	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying	...	...	...	...	0
1	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
8	Painting	...	...	...	...	4
1	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
6	Dilapidation	...	...	...	...	3
1	Absence of Pump for removal of bilge water...					1
2	Absence of water vessel		...	...	...	1
<hr/>						
32	Total cases met with.		Total cases remedied			20
<hr/>						
Number of Legal Proceedings taken				...	...	Nil
Number of printed Notice Forms issued				...	...	10
Number of Notices attended to				...	...	3
Number still corresponding about				...	...	7

**References to other Departments.**

These included 159 references to the City Engineer, 299 to the Waterworks Engineer, 704 to the Head Teachers of the Schools, and duplicates to the Education Department, and 343 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

Dangerous buildings	...	...	...	...	6
Unauthorised buildings	...	...	...	...	2
Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers	...				51
Refuse removal	...	...	...	...	91
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	9

The references to the Waterworks Engineer dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns, those to Head Teachers and Education Department related to Infectious Diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

# Summary of Inspectors' Work

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	629	449	443	479	664	727	476	361	390	306	4,924
drains provided with efficient traps	222	147	147	45	63	51	29	36	16	33	789
new drains provided to premises	266	193	202	95	152	215	151	54	27	26	1,381
sink drains disconnected from the sewer	5	1	4	3	8	2	4	4	98	3	34
new sinks provided and others repaired	126	188	164	51	40	54	58	143	61	61	983
floors and walls of houses repaired	392	378	337	139	57	156	151	506	471	417	3,004
roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof	105	109	124	149	53	76	169	341	279	371	1,776
defective spouts repaired	106	85	111	53	62	77	164	244	189	253	1,344
houses lime-washed and cleansed	534	485	393	208	104	104	213	528	595	341	3,505
houses cleansed after infectious disease	241	300	402	326	188	184	126	137	114	111	2,129
offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	8	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	1	...	19
offensive privies and pail closets abolished	6	8	4	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	29
new water closets erected in place of above	6	8	4	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	29
additional new water closets provided	46	37	26	12	25	15	11	10	4	4	190
water closets provided with new cisterns	103	78	53	23	49	...	42	49	35	18	450
" " " new basins and traps	208	162	141	77	147	159	161	204	449	152	1,860
foul water closet drains cleansed	498	310	324	281	875	655	278	210	286	166	3,883
defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired	277	163	145	152	328	508	344	610	396	538	3,461
offensive ashpits abolished	20	30	25	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	91
sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above	68	45	29	1	4	1	4	4	6	17	181
" " " to other premises	1014	649	814	523	383	1025	663	594	729	608	7,002
urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed	23	27	53	12	8	1	14	24	12	7	179
courts and backyards paved and repaired	302	228	226	88	55	83	55	102	96	111	1,346
nuisances from animals kept, abated	54	48	53	45	55	49	237	89	181	163	974
accumulations of manure, etc., removed	94	114	160	83	123	161	113	80	99	105	1,132
smoke nuisances dealt with	26	51	41	3	5	2	4	8	4	7	151
cases of overcrowding dealt with	22	17	5	13	16	12	4	8	14	10	121
vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	1,204	1,189	1,094	633	507	474	592	873	1,276	663	8,505
	6,605	5,501	5,526	3,498	3,982	4,793	4,066	5,233	5,774	4,494	49,472



# Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
No. of visits and re-visits to premises ... ..	30,819	28,895	21,415	14,535	14,819	16,587	20,380	23,543	32,991	28,388
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances ...	3,520	3,162	2,064	1,445	2,035	2,607	2,247	2,884	3,027	2,633
„ letters „ ... ..	2,754	3,082	3,874	3,066	2,711	2,425	2,383	1,372	2,185	2,127
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ...	1	...	...	...	9	...	10	2	6	7
„ nuisances remaining unabated after expiration of notice ... ..	19	23	20	28	32	38	32	36	45	31
„ registered premises under supervision ... ..	423	478	581	575	530	473	432	431	452	531
„ visits paid to registered premises... ..	4,041	3,675	3,069	1,624	2,645	1,917	1,650	1,675	1,659	2,198
„ references to City Engineer ... ..	116	76	55	39	38	38	78	415	236	159
„ references to Water Engineer ... ..	52	63	58	95	222	152	71	20	225	299
„ references to Education Department ... ..	631	1,654	1,806	1,497	1,045	613	573	448	635	704
„ drains tested ... ..	222	247	176	113	87	150	92	141	95	76

## MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1922.

No. of Cases.	Complaint.	Result.	Total Costs.
			£ s. d
1	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof, ceilings, walls, floors, spouting and watercloset .. .. .	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days	—
2	Non-compliance with notice to cleanse and limewash a filthy and unwholesome house. .. .. .	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days	Fined 10/- per day for 6 days during default 3 0 0
3	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from a defective roof, spouting, watercloset, and chimney pot .. .. .	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
4	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective or obstructed eaves spouting .. ..	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
5	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
6	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
7	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
8	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from defective roof	Order made for work to be carried out within 14 days, and payment of costs ..	5 0
9	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance arising from stables ..	Work done. Withdrawn on payment of costs .. ..	5 0
10	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Fined £10 and costs .. ..	12 2 0
11	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Fined 10/- .. ..	10 0
12	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Fined 10/- ... ..	10 0
13	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Dismissed. Warrant produced .. ..	—
14	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Withdrawn. Proceedings instituted against wholesale dealer by County Authority	—
15	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..		
16	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..		
17	Selling adulterated Milk .. ..	Fined £2 .. ..	2 0 0
			£19 17 0

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Number on Register, December, 1921	...	...	3
„ „ „ „ 1922	...	...	1
„ of visits during the year	...	...	51
„ of contraventions observed	...	...	12

The contraventions related to :—Limewashing of walls ; cleansing of floors and staircases ; dirty bedding ; ventilation ; and dirty and defective water closets.

Two houses, with accommodation for 164 persons nightly, have been closed as common lodging houses during the past year. The remaining house is registered to accommodate 86 lodgers, taking 400 cubic feet per lodger as the standard. The number of lodgers received nightly at this house averages 40.

### **Houses let in Lodgings.**

Number on the Register, December, 1922	...	...	40
„ of visits during the year	...	...	76
„ of contraventions observed	...	...	21

The contraventions related to :—Dirty condition of rooms and staircases ; limewashing ; overcrowding ; foul and insufficient water closets, and insufficient dustbins.

### **Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. .. . (Including Factory Laundries).	7	..	..
Workshops .. .. . (Including Workshop Laundries).	350	5	..
Workplaces .. .. . (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	166	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	523	5	..

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness .. .. .	15	15	..	..
Want of ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances .. .. .	1	1	..	..
Sanitary accom- modation	(insufficient .. .. .	..	..	..
	unsuitable or defective..	2	..	..
	(not separate for sexes ..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. .. .	12	12	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
Total .. .. .	30	30	..	..

\* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**Outworkers.**

## 3.—HOME WORK.

Lists have been received from three employers with respect to eleven outworkers employed in the making of wearing apparel, and from five employers concerning sixty-four outworkers employed in the making of textile fabrics. Forty-four visits have been paid to the premises in question, and the defects observed, relating to linewashing and closet accommodation, have been remedied.



## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.						Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here.	Bakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	68
	Sugar Boilers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Watch Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27
	Dressmakers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23
	Tailors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
	Boot Makers and Repairers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	28
	Milliners .. .. .	..	..	..	..	31
	Joiners and Carpenters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
	Cabinet Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Cycle Repair Shops .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
	Ironmongers and Smiths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
	Plumbers and Painters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
	Gas Fitters and Bellhangers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Pattern Makers and Brassfounders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Saddlers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
	Tinworkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Picture Framers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Box and Bag Makers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Printers and Bookbinders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Card Stampers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Engravers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
	Marine Store Dealers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
	Coach Builders and Wheelwrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
	Various .. .. .	..	..	..	..	85
Total number of workshops on Register ..						363

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901.. .. .	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901 .. .. .	0
Notified by H.M. Inspector	0
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	0
Other .. .. .	6
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	0
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	0

## Offensive Trades.

Number of fish fryers on register	...	...	96
„ „ tripe boilers on register	...	...	11
„ „ hide and skin dealers on register	...	...	3
„ „ rag and bone dealers on register	...	...	3

These premises have been visited from time to time, and were found to be kept as free from effluvia as the nature of the trade would allow.

Sixteen applications were received from persons desirous of establishing the trade of fish fryer, and of these nine were granted and seven refused.

## Smoke Abatement.

Complaints have been received during the year concerning the excessive smoke emitted from seventeen factory chimneys. One hundred and forty-eight observations have been made, and, with one exception, the nuisance has been abated, or an improvement effected by sending a letter of caution or notice.

In those cases where it has been possible, the introduction of gas or electric power, in place of the old-fashioned steam-raising process, has done more to abate this nuisance from factory chimneys than any other known method.

It has to be remembered, however, that a large proportion of the smoke in the atmosphere of a town arises from the chimneys of dwelling-houses. Over this smoke a local authority has no control. The increasing use of gas cookers is doing much to diminish this source of smoke. I am informed by Mr. Langford, the Manager of the Gas Department, that in this City over 30,000 gas cookers are out on hire besides others privately owned. This fact has probably much to do with the relative cleanliness of our atmosphere as compared with that of towns less favourably circumstanced. In the course of time also it is probable that the wasteful and old-fashioned kitchen range will disappear from general use; as a means of cooking it is being replaced by the gas cooker, and as a means of heating water by the boiler at its back, it is far less efficient and economical than the coke-heated water boiler. Both of these influences will in the course of time tend to improve the atmosphere of towns.

### III. FOOD.

#### (A) MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supply during the year 1922 averaged 3,000 gallons per day. Of this quantity about 300 gallons were produced in the City, the remainder being produced in the adjoining County at farms within a radius of eight miles.

The supply considerably exceeded the demand during the whole of the year.

About 1,000 gallons of milk are clarified and "pasteurised" daily at the Co-operative Society's Dairy, and 150 gallons per day at the Hygienic Dairy, Earlsdon.

During the year six specimens were examined for tubercle under our "Milk Clauses." Tubercle bacilli were not found in any of these specimens.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

In May last the Association of Municipal Corporations passed the following resolution :—

"That having regard to the importance to the community of a pure milk supply, this Association urge on His Majesty's Government that the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, be allowed to come into force at the earliest possible date."

This was supported by your Council on the recommendation of your Public Health Committee.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, had mainly for its object the extension to the whole country of powers in regard to tuberculous milk, similar to those included in what are called the "Model milk clauses," which have been inserted in the private Acts of various large towns. These milk clauses were inserted in the Coventry Corporation Act of 1900. They enable us to take samples of milk sold in the City to test for tubercle, and where the milk is found tuberculous to follow up and inspect (through the agency of a veterinary inspector) the cows from which the milk has been obtained. From time to time a considerable amount of work under these clauses has been done here, though it was largely interrupted during the War. As the milk supply of Coventry is all derived from sources within a radius of about eight miles, it is a comparatively easy matter to follow up samples of milk to their source. The 1915 Act extended this power to all local authorities, but the following up in other districts was to be done through the agency of the officials of those districts. In some respects this procedure was of a somewhat cumbersome character, but in that the powers were extended to the whole country the Act formed a distinct improvement on existing conditions. The Act also contained various other provisions, such as those relating to the sale of condensed, separated or skimmed milk, the taking of samples, the appointment of veterinary inspectors, regulations as to imported milk, the estab-

lishment of milk depôts, etc. Also, when the Act came into force, the model milk sections included in private Acts would lapse.

The Act, however, provided that it should come into operation at a date not later than one year after the expiration of the War, the date to be appointed by the Ministry of Health. The year elapsed at the end of August last, and by that time the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, had been passed, postponing further the 1915 Act until September 1st, 1925.

The following is an extract from a report made to the Public Health Committee on October 12th, 1922 :—

### MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Most of the provisions of this Act came into force on the 1st September last. On August 28th the Ministry issued a circular letter explanatory of the different Sections of the Act.

**Section 1.** This, in my judgment, is the most serious Section of the whole Act, in that it postpones still further the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act of 1915 until the 1st September, 1925. This was a most useful Act, and for one reason or another its operation has been continually postponed.

**Section 2** empowers a Local Authority, under certain conditions, to refuse to register a retail purveyor of milk, or to remove such a person from the register.

In considering the effect of this section, reference should first be made to Article 6 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, and to sub-section (3) of the present section.

The Order in question requires every Sanitary Authority to keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen or purveyors of milk, and provides that a person may not carry on the trade unless he is registered. This Order required the Authority to register every person carrying on the trade, and gave them no power to refuse to register any person or to remove him from the register.

Section 2 (3) of the new Act provides that the Order is to have effect so as to require two registers to be kept, the one being restricted to retail purveyors, and the other containing all other persons registered under the Order (i.e., wholesale traders and producers who do not sell milk by retail); and Section 2 (1) empowers the Local Authority to refuse to enter any person on the first of these registers or to remove him from the register if they are satisfied that the public health is or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of his in relation to the quality, storage, or distribution of milk. It is to be observed that the act or default on which action may be taken is not necessarily one which is an offence against any statute, order, or regulation, but it would no doubt be advisable in taking action to note whether any specific offence has been committed.

The course which will be taken in removing a retailer from the register will generally be as follows :—

- (1) A report will be presented by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector drawing attention to any act or default



on the part of the retailer, and showing in what respect the public health is or is likely to be endangered thereby.

(2) The Authority will then serve a notice on the retailer setting out the reasons (which will generally be those given in the report referred to above) why it is proposed to remove him from the register, and requiring him to appear before them to show cause to the contrary. At least seven days' notice must be given of the time of hearing.

(3) If the Authority are not satisfied with the explanation given they may decide to remove the retailer from the register, and they will notify him of that decision.

(4) The retailer may within 21 days appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

(5) Either the retailer or the Local Authority may appeal further to a Court of Quarter Sessions.

Provision is made for the removal not to take effect pending appeal.

The procedure in the case of a proposed refusal to register is similar, and in that case the provisions of the Order which prohibit a person from carrying on the trade of a dairyman unless he is registered are not to take effect until the appeal is finally determined.

Section 2 (2) empowers the Court before whom any retailer is convicted of an offence relating to milk or dairies, in addition to any other penalty, to remove him from the register for such period as the Court may think fit.

It will be observed that in any case the removal from the register may be absolute or in respect of specified premises; this will enable the Authority or the Court to distinguish between cases in which the defect is one of general methods and those in which it has relation only to the suitability of particular premises or the methods practised thereat.

**Section 3** continues, with modifications, the provisions as to the grading of milk which are at present contained in Orders made by the Food Controller and the Ministry of Health under the Ministry of Food (Continuance) Act, 1920. These Orders are continued in force until the 1st January, 1923, when the provisions of Section 3 will come into operation.

The section provides that milk may not be sold as "Certified," "Grade A," "Pasteurised," or under any other prescribed designation, except in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister or with his authority. The conditions governing the use of these designations will be laid down in an Order, and will include conditions as to the payment of fees for the licences.

It is contemplated that the conditions as to Certified milk will be substantially the same as those at present applying to Grade A (Certified) milk, and that the licences for this Grade will continue to be issued directly by the Department.

It is contemplated that the conditions as to Grade A milk will be substantially modified, and that Local Authorities will be empowered to issue licences for this grade of milk. Representative Associations of the Local Authorities and of the trade will, however, be consulted before the Order is issued.



It is also contemplated that Local Authorities will be empowered to issue licences as to the use of the designation "Pasteurised," the general conditions governing the issue of licences being laid down in an Order.

**Section 4** continues and extends the provisions of an existing Order of the Food Controller. The section prohibits the addition of any colouring matter or water, or re-constituted milk, or skimmed or separated milk, to milk intended for sale. This will enable Local Authorities to deal with cases in which such additions are made for fraudulent purposes, but difficulty is experienced in proving that the mixture is sold as milk.

The section also prohibits the sale of re-constituted milk as milk.

**Section 5** imposes a heavy penalty on any person who sells the milk of a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder where it is proved that he knew, or could have ascertained by ordinary care, that the cow was suffering from that disease. The maximum penalty for a second or subsequent offence is a fine of £100 or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period of six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

**Section 8** empowers the Ministry to make regulations prescribing standards for dried milk and condensed milk, and the manner in which receptacles containing dried, condensed, skimmed or separated milk are to be labelled or marked.

## Cowsheds.

Number of Cowkeepers on Register, December, 1921	9
"    "    "    "    "    "    1922	8
"    "    Cowsheds in use    "    1921	15
"    "    "    "    "    "    1922	13
"    "    visits during the year    ...    ...	10

## Milkshops.

Number of names on the Register, December, 1921	250
"    "    "    added to the Register during 1922	94
"    discontinued during the year...    ...	12
"    on Register, December, 1922...    ...	332
"    of visits during the year    ...    ...	856
"    of contraventions observed    ...    ...	37

The contraventions related to :—

Milk vessels not kept covered    ...    ...	34
Dairy requiring limewashing    ...    ...	3

## MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

1. *Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk .. .. .	344	0
Cream .. .. .	0	0

No samples of cream were taken for analysis.

## (B) MEAT.

(i.) During the year 580 visits have been made to the slaughter-houses in order to inspect meat, and to enforce the bye-laws relating to such houses.

Nineteen contraventions were observed relating to linewashing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of offal, and absence of suitable receptacles for offal. These contraventions were remedied without recourse to magisterial proceedings.

(ii.) A public abattoir has not been established, although land has been purchased for its erection. As there is no fixed time for slaughtering in private slaughter-houses, no adequate arrangement is possible for the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter.

(iii.) It has not been found necessary to institute proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(iv.) Sixty-one carcasses or parts of carcasses of animals were condemned for tuberculosis.

Notifications were received from 37 butchers using 24 slaughter-houses, concerning the carcasses of 152 animals, viz. :—8 bullocks, 61 cows, 56 heifers, 3 sheep, and 24 pigs, these being found after slaughter to be diseased or unsound. The meat surrendered and destroyed in connection with these notifications was estimated to amount to 7,170 lbs., and was as follows :—Beef, 7,100 lbs. (of which 3,950 lbs. were tuberculous); Pork, 70 lbs.

The number of slaughter-houses in the district at the dates mentioned was as follows :—

	In 1914.		In January, 1922.		In December, 1922.
Registered	14	...	11	...	11
Licensed	35	...	32	...	32
	—		—		—
Total	49		43		43
	—		—		—

During the year one application was received for premises to be licensed as a slaughter-house, and this was not granted.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

The following is taken from a report made to the Public Health Committee on April 6th :—

“ In June, 1920, the Ministry of Health appointed a Committee to consider and report on the legislative and administrative measures necessary to secure adequate protection for the health of the people in connection with the slaughter of animals and distribution of meat for human consumption. That Committee reported in July, 1921, after having received a large amount of evidence from various sources. The Report is a valuable one, and the summary of the conclusions is as follows :—

(1) The occupiers of all private slaughter-houses should be required to obtain an annual licence from the local authority. If other persons than the occupier use the slaughter-house they should obtain a separate licence authorising them to slaughter at that place.

(2) Subject to certain exceptions, the slaughter of cattle and other animals intended for human food should be prohibited save on licensed premises.

(3) All purveyors of butchers' meat for food should be registered with the local authority, who should be authorised to make regulations as to the sanitary condition and cleanliness of premises used for storage and sale of butchers' meat and of the appliances used therein, and for the prevention of the contamination of the meat.

(4) Persons affected by an adverse decision of the local authority should be given a right of appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against the decision.

(5) Adequate notice should be given to the local authority of intention to slaughter so as to facilitate inspection of the carcase at the time of slaughter or shortly afterwards.

(6) We recommend the adoption under the supervision of the Minister of Health of a system of marking of meat which has been duly inspected at the place of slaughter.

Under this system the butcher would cease to be liable to proceedings if inherent disease were discovered in any carcase in his possession which had been duly marked in accordance with the system, though he would still be responsible for the condition of the meat.

(7) We consider that meat inspectors should be of two grades, the one competent to detect abnormalities and to deal with ordinary cases of disease, and the other capable of deciding in cases of difficulty.

(8) For the guidance of inspectors we have prepared a schedule of instructions on meat inspection.

(9) The curriculum of meat inspectors' examinations should be under the supervision of the Minister of Health, and local authorities in charge of markets or large abattoirs should be urged to give facilities for demonstrations, at which inspectors and candidates for meat inspection certificates could attend.

(10) The law in operation in London dealing with the inspection and seizure of unsound food should be applied to the whole country, with any amendments which administrative experience has shown to be required.

(11) The number of existing private slaughter-houses needs to be reduced in order to facilitate better inspection, and to this end local authorities in consultation with the meat traders of their areas should prepare schemes for the concentration of slaughtering.

(12) We are satisfied that under present conditions the transport of meat by rail offers frequent ground for complaint, and we recommend to the consideration of the Minister of Transport the complaints we have received on the subject.

(13) Regulations should be made requiring the use of cleanly methods in regard to the transit of meat by road and its removal from wholesale markets.

(14) The majority of the Committee do not recommend the payment to butchers by the State or by local authorities of compensation in respect of animals found on slaughter to be diseased, but are in favour of the establishment of organisations for insurance against losses so sustained. Local authorities might be authorised to give limited financial assistance to such organisations in cases where a satisfactory concentration of slaughtering has been attained.

The Ministry have now issued a circular letter, dated March 16th, 1922, in relation to this Report. They say that the question of giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee is under consideration, especially those needing the introduction of legislation or the issue of regulations. And the circular states that further circulars will be issued as occasion may arise. At this stage the Ministry wishes to bring before the Council and their officers certain matters concerning which action may be taken under the present law.

#### **Uniformity of Meat Inspection.**

Attention is drawn to the considerable diversity existing as regards both (a) the amount of inspection actually carried out in different districts; and (b) the standards of judgment and practice of individual inspectors. Apart from objections on public health grounds, lack of uniformity in these matters has the effect of imposing unequal liabili-

ties on traders according to the standard of inspection adopted, and in localities where little or no inspection is carried out, serious embarrassment is caused to honest traders owing to the absence of any check on unscrupulous methods.

#### **Variations in Amount of Inspection.**

The circular draws attention to the recommendation in the Report to the effect that measures should be taken to reduce to a minimum the number of carcasses that are placed on the market without inspection at the time of slaughter. The Minister hopes that all local authorities will give the matter early consideration with a view to adopting such means as lie in their power to ensure that a large proportion of the meat killed within their district shall receive effective inspection. He draws attention to the recommendations of the Committee as to the concentration of slaughter in as few slaughter-houses as possible. Such a course would both facilitate the inspection of meat at the time of slaughter and enable a larger proportion of animals to be killed under conditions which conform to the requirements of public health. It is suggested that a local authority might be able to initiate a co-operative arrangement amongst the local butchers under which a number of the less sanitary buildings would cease to be used as slaughterhouses and fuller use would be made of the better-equipped buildings.

#### **Variations in Standards of Judgment and Practice of Individual Inspectors.**

Attention is drawn to the code of instructions framed by the Committee for the use of meat inspectors. With slight alterations this code has been drawn up in accordance with the general principles laid down by the Royal Commission, the principal exception being that the Committee do not think that the presence of a small amount of tuberculous deposit in a pig should necessarily involve the condemnation of the whole carcass. The Ministry has now issued with its circular letter a memorandum of a system of meat inspection based on the recommendations of the Committee.

#### **Qualifications of Inspectors.**

The circular repeats the recommendation of the Committee, that meat inspectors should be of two grades:—

- (a) "Lay inspectors," by which is understood to be meant sanitary inspectors holding a meat certificate.
- (b) Expert meat inspectors appointed for large areas, who would often be veterinary surgeons.

With regard to the main recommendation of the Ministry, which is to the effect that all, or nearly all, carcasses should be examined after slaughter, this is obviously impossible in a City like this, with 43 scattered slaughter-houses; even if the whole of our seven male inspectors did nothing else but meat inspection, they would not be able to be sure of seeing all the animals slaughtered. The slaughter can take place at any time, day or night, or upon Sundays; and in times past we have on some occasions found that doubtful animals have



purposely been slaughtered at times when an inspector would not be likely to call. The only proper way for effecting a complete supervision is by the utilisation of one public slaughter-house.

It is true that during the War, under Food Control, powers of slaughtering were confined by the Food Controller to eleven slaughter-houses. It has to be remembered that at that time, however, much less killing was being done than normally; further, those powers have now lapsed, and he would be a sanguine person who would hope by persuasion to induce the trade to close any considerable number of their slaughter-houses in order to facilitate meat inspection.

With regard to the memorandum drawn up for guidance for meat inspectors, copies of this have been obtained for use by the staff. A somewhat Utopian portion of that memorandum deals with the duties of butchers and slaughtermen, and sets out the course which a butcher should take when he has an animal in his possession that is of doubtful character, or when after slaughter some disease is discovered."

### (C) OTHER FOODS.

#### Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from shops and stores :—482 lbs. of imported beef, mutton, liver and tripe, 220 tins of condensed milk, 24 tins of corned meat, 13 tins of fruit, 29 tins of fish, 8 tins of tongue, 16 tins of tomatoes, 6 tons 17 cwts. of fish, 60 rabbits, 4 geese, 8 chickens, 71 cwts. of carrots, 8 cwts. of onions, 300 bundles of celery, and 120 lbs. of fluid eggs.

#### Bakehouses.

Number on Register, December, 1921	...	...	89
„ dispensed with during the year...	...	...	2
„ of Bakehouses unoccupied	...	...	24
„ „ changes of occupancy	...	...	2
„ „ Bakehouses on Register, December, 1922	...	...	87
„ „ visits	...	...	108
„ „ contraventions observed	...	...	13
„ „ contraventions remedied	...	...	13

The contraventions observed related to the limewashing of walls and ceilings.

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

The following table shows the number and nature of articles purchased and submitted for analysis during the year :—

Articles.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	Total.
New Milk	..	.	.	319	25	344
Dried Milk	..	..	.	9	..	9
Butter	..	..	..	38	..	38
Lard	..	..	..	16	..	16
Drugs	..	..	..	3	..	3
Total	..	..	..	385	25	410

The samples were collected in the following manner :—Formal samples, 307; preliminary samples, 103.

All the samples of butter, lard, and dried milk, were found to be genuine.

Of the 25 adulterated samples of new milk, 13 were deficient in fat in amounts varying from 3 per cent. to 32 per cent., and 12 were certified to contain added water in amounts varying from 3 per cent. to 11 per cent.

The vendors of the samples of milk that were found to be deficient in fat were cautioned, as it was found, on investigation, that in every case the deficiency was due to improper mixing.

Of the 12 samples which were found to contain added water, 5 were obtained from one dairyman in conjunction with the Inspector to the Warwickshire County Council, and resulted in the wholesale dealer being fined £20 and costs. Of the remaining 7 samples, 4 were obtained from a farmer, who, when prosecuted, alleged that the adulteration was due to a leaking cooler, and was fined 20s. Of the other 3 samples, one vendor was fined £10 and costs, and another 40s.; and in the third case the defendant produced a warranty.

All the dairy products were examined for preservatives.

## SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

The various shops, stores, and markets, have been visited from time to time in order to enforce the requirements concerning the labelling of imported meat, bacon and eggs.

These Orders have now been amended, and refer to imported meat only.

#### IV. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases which have occurred in Coventry during the past 53 years :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diar- rhœa.
1870	..	..	1	18	15	9	84
1871	166	..	5	5	18	35	59
1872	57	..	2	8	5	15	77
1873	..	..	9	15	18	28	45
1874	..	..	11	149	5	7	45
1875	..	4	7	16	.	16	61
1876	..	9	2	30	19	25	28
1877	..	2	2	19	3	3	24
1878	..	8	8	20	14	24	47
1879	..	2	2	7	18	18	24
1880	..	3	3	36	6	10	96
1881	1	5	11	58	2	8	24
1882	..	10	2	17	17	4	18
1883	..	7	..	2	3	5	35
1884	..	5	..	3	18	29	50
1885	..	2	1	10	..	2	20
1886	..	14	..	18	49	31	49
1887	..	7	2	14	..	9	40
1888	..	3	..	6	1	14	25
1889	..	2	1	13	50	8	38
1890	..	4	5	2	1	3	45
1891	..	7	1	..	36	15	29
1892	..	9	..	..	4	4	30
1893	..	9	1	..	..	7	44
1894	1	6	3	13	54	25	15
1895	..	5	3	19	3	20	61
1896	..	12	3	9	35	8	44
1897	..	3	4	6	16	6	80
1898	..	6	5	10	29	4	131
1899	..	18	5	3	13	39	63
1900	..	6	22*	17	50	2	75
1901	..	15	31*	18	3	32	83
1902	..	6	31*	10	..	9	28
1903	3	2	34*	5	57	15	34
1904	1	1	11*	10	..	48	49
1905	..	6	13*	1	60	1	31
1906	..	4	12*	5	1	38	138
1907	..	1	10*	4	20	4	34
1908	..	1	8*	7	3	20	47
1909	..	4	11*	24	67	29	18
1910	..	5	15*	25	6	10	16
1911	..	1	17*	30	66	30	51
1912	..	..	30*	17	52	34	6
1913	..	2	33*	2	9	22	21
1914	..	2	12*	6	25	15	24
1915	..	5	37*	14	87	13	16
1916	..	1	49*	6	42	45	14
1917	..	1	26*	4	21	1	9
1918	..	1	20*	4	8	11	12
1919	..	2	16*	1	14	8	3
1920	..	..	9*	2	14	12	8
1921	..	1	8*	4	1	4	14
1922	..	..	..	2	25	16	1

\* The Deaths from Membranous Croup are here included.

TABLE II. M. OF H.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1922

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD OF THE CITY.												Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Radford Ward.	Foleshill Ward.	Harnall Ward.	Swanswell Ward.	Bablake Ward.	Chelyesmore Ward.	Hearsall Ward.	Grey Friars Ward.	Hill Fields Ward.	All Saints Ward.	St. Mary's Ward.		Stoke Ward.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.														65 & upwards.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, including Membranous Group)	45	12	24	4	4	1	1	6	10	4	4	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	4	50	192
Erysipelas	30	..	..	1	2	9	12	9	5	1	..	2	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	4	..
Scarlet fever	251	36	176	23	15	..	..	..	22	58	13	8	17	46	10	11	5	6	..	..	..
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	4	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever (R)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C)	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polionmyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	1	5	1	3	3	2	1	2	30	110†
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	222	4	15	62	96	39	6	..	19	33	22	9	12	27	18	20	12	11	30	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	39	1	4	11	12	10	1	..	4	9	7	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	80	1	8	13	15	23	16	4	5	26	7	9	3	9	..	8	..	2	9	..	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	35	..	2	2	4	20	9	..	..	17	2	2	6	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	746	31	66	245	127	183	78	16	63	162	61	37	27	45	103	37	51	23	24	113	314

Mark (H) indicates the locality in which the City Hospital is situated. (Built for 102 beds)

Mark (W) indicates the locality in which the Workhouse is situated.

+ These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c. :—(City Hospital, Coventry, and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, in Coventry Rural District (City Council); Brancote, Exhall, Winsley, Northwood and other Sanatoria (r. report).

## WEEKLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

WEEK ENDING.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria, including Membranous Group.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Malaria.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Polio- Encephalitis.	Dysentery.
1922.																	
January 7	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 14	..	6	1	..	..	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
" 21	..	9	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
" 28	..	4	1	..	..	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
February 4	..	2	1	2	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..
" 11	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
" 18	..	4	2	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..
" 25	..	1	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
March 4	..	3	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
" 11	..	3	..	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
" 18	..	1	3	..	..	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 25	..	3	3	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
April 1	..	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 8	..	3	1	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
" 15	..	4	1	..	1	1	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
" 22	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
" 29	..	6	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
May 6	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 13	..	4	1	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 20	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 27	..	3	2	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
June 3	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 17	..	3	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 24	..	6	1	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
July 1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" 8	..	7	1	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 22	..	8	1	..	..	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 29	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
August 5	..	3	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 12	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 19	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 26	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 9	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 16	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 23	..	4	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 30	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October 7	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
" 14	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" 21	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 28	..	6	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 4	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 11	..	12	..	..	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" 18	..	6	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" 25	..	7	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 2	..	18	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" 9	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
" 16	..	23	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 23	..	5	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
" 30	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
TOTALS	..	251	45	4	5	30	222	39	28	2	..	..	..	35	80	..	5



## **Diphtheria.**

During the year 45 cases of Diphtheria were notified, but no deaths were registered from this cause. The attack rate was 0.35 per 1,000 of the population. Eight of the notified cases (*i.e.*, 17.7 per cent.) were admitted to the City Hospital.

This is the first time for the past thirty years that a year has elapsed without a death from this disease being registered.

## **Scarlet Fever.**

Two hundred and fifty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and two deaths were registered as due to this disease, giving a fatality per cent. of 0.8. The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 1.94, and the mortality from this disease per 1,000 was 0.015. One hundred and ninety-two (*i.e.*, 76.5 per cent.) of the notified cases were removed to the City Hospital.

The incidence of this illness was greatest in the Foleshill Ward.

## **Typhoid Fever.**

There were four cases notified as Typhoid Fever, but no deaths were attributed to it. All of these cases were admitted to the City Hospital, and in one case only did observation confirm the original diagnosis. One case died, and as a result of the post mortem examination the cause of death was found to be Encephalitis. Two others appeared to be suffering from serious attacks of Pneumonia and Influenza.

## **Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

During the year 80 cases of **Acute Primary Pneumonia** and 35 cases of **Acute Influenzal Pneumonia** were notified.

The deaths registered from all forms of Pneumonia numbered 104.

Five cases of **Dysentery** were notified during the year. Four of these were returned as "Clinical Dysentery," and in the other case infection was probably caused by a visitor recently arrived from India, who was found later to be suffering from the disease.

Two cases of **Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis** were notified, and both were admitted to the General Hospital. One terminated fatally, and the cause of death was given as Cerebral Meningitis. The other was apparently traumatic, a cricket field accident being responsible.

No notifications were received during the year in regard to:— Malaria; Acute Poliomyelitis; Trench Fever; Acute Encephalitis Lethargica; and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below:—

			Samples sent.	Result positive.	Result negative
Typhoid Fever	...	...	10	1	9
Diphtheria	...	..	281	52	229
Phthisis	...	...	131	28	103
Syphilis	...	...	314	117	197
Sundry	...	...	2	—	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...		738	198	540
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the above specimens, 36 diphtheria swabs were sent from the City Hospital, and 252 Wassermann samples from the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

In ascertaining the freedom from infection of school children who had suffered from Diphtheria or been in contact with those who had, the School Nurses took 212 swabs.

The above examinations were carried out by the Lister Institute.

### SMALL POX.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

During the year 991 cases of Small Pox were notified in England and Wales, and 27 deaths were registered as due to this disease.

### Vaccination.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer for the past five years :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths Unvaccinat'd	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinat'd	Percentage Vaccinated
1918	2857	188	308	2361	10·7
1919	2429	146	212	2071	8·7
1920	3372	247	326	2799	9·6
1921	2716	246	250	2220	9·2
1922	2543	189	299	2055	11·7

Declarations made of Conscientious Objection.					
1918	...	...	...	1,763	
1919	...	...	...	1,250	
1920	...	...	...	2,303	
1921	...	...	...	2,030	
1922	...	...	...	1,880	

It will be seen that this community is largely an unvaccinated one.

### SCHOOLS.

As, in this City, the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, the two annual reports are issued together, and some amount of repetition is thereby avoided. (See page 110).

Under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, the person in charge of any school or department of a school is required to notify to the Medical Officer of Health when it is stated that a scholar is suffering from an infectious disease. All known schools and departments of schools are supplied with stamped addressed forms for this purpose by your Public Health Committee, and on page 63 is given a table of the notifications received during the year.

# Notiflcations received from Schools.

SCHOOL.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever	Ring- worm.	Mumps.	Diphtheria	Measles.	Skin Disease.	Miscel- laneous.	TOTALS.
<b>Elementary Schools :</b>										
Centaur Road, Boys..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Cheylesmore, Boys ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
"    Infants ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	97	..	..	103
Earlsdon, Sen. ..	..	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17
"    Infants ..	32	30	1	2	1	..	121	..	1	188
Edgewick, Sen. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
"    Infants ..	16	23	2	..	..	..	87	..	..	128
Folly Lane, Boys ..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	5
"    Infants ..	42	47	2	..	..	..	128	..	3	222
Fredk. Bird Sen., Boys	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"    Jun., Boys	2	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	83
Holbrook Lane, Boys	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
"    Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"    Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	116
John Gulson, Boys ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
"    Girls ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
"    Infants ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	121	..	..	122
Little Heath ..	..	20	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	35
Narrow Lane, Sen. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
"    Jun. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Paradise ..	15	46	3	..	1	3	102	3	1	174
Radford, Sen. ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	15	..	..	19
"    Jun. ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	68
Red Lane, Infants ..	..	6	1	..	1	1	119	..	..	128
St. Peter's, Boys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
"    Junior ..	10	8	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	69
South Street, Girls ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
"    Infants ..	19	18	..	..	..	..	80	1	..	118
Spon Street, Boys ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	7
"    Girls ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	23	..	..	27
"    Infants ..	5	..	..	2	2	..	67	..	..	76
Stoke Council, Boys..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
"    Girls..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
"    Infants ..	32	27	9	2	1	1	152	..	1	225
Wheatley St., Boys ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	12
All Saints', Mixed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
"    Infants ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	46
St John's. (All Depts.)	2	1	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	68
St. Mark's, Infants ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	..	..	29
St. Mary's, Mixed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
"    Infants ..	7	14	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	42
St. Michael's, Infants	1	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	27
St. Osburg's, Mixed ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	9	..	..	12
"    Infants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	33
Stoke C. of E. ..	24	23	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	73
<b>Secondary Schools, etc.</b>										
Stoke Park ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	240	294	47	7	7	11	1707	6	6	2325

No returns were received from the following Elementary Departments :—Broad Street, Boys and Girls; Centaur Road, Girls and Infants; Cheylesmore, Girls; Folly Lane, Girls; Fredk. Bird, Senior Girls and Junior Girls; Red Lane, Boys and Girls; South Street, Boys; Wheatley Street, Girls and Infants; St. Elizabeth's; St. Mark's, Senior; St. Michael's, Boys and Girls; Wheatley Street, Special.

Secondary Schools :—Bablake, Barr's Hill, Junior Technical School.

## Epidemic Influenza.

The deaths from this disease occurring during the year numbered 40.

Available records shew the number of deaths recorded each year since 1899 to be as follows :—

1899 ... 23	1907 ... 8	1915 ... 16
1900 ... 32	1908 ... 5	1916 ... 14
1901 ... 13	1909 ... 9	1917 ... 7
1902 ... 8	1910 ... 3	1918 ... 463
1903 ... 12	1911 ... —	1919 ... 40
1904 ... 15	1912 ... 3	1920 ... 34
1905 ... 10	1913 ... 4	1921 ... 10
1906 ... 8	1914 ... 10	1922 ... 40

## Cleansing of Verminous Persons.

See the Report for 1920 as to the facilities available.

## Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.

The deaths and death rate from the seven principal infectious diseases are set out below :—

	Notified.	Died.	Case Fatality per cent.
Small Pox ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	251	2	0·8
Diphtheria ...	45	—	—
Typhoid Fever ...	4	—	—
Measles ...	—	25	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	16	—
Epidemic Diarrhœa ...	—	1	—
		44	

This corresponds to a death rate of 0.34. The average for the previous ten years was 0.76. The proportion of this rate attributable to each of these diseases is shown hereafter, together with a comparative statement of the similar figures for the rest of the country (except in regard to Diarrhœa, in which case the figures give the number of deaths from this cause among children under two years of age per 1,000 births).



	Coventry	England and Wales.	105 Great Towns.	155 smaller Towns.
Small Pox .. ..	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·000
Scarlet Fever .. ..	0·015	0·040	0·050	0·030
Diphtheria .. ..	0·000	0·110	0·130	0·090
Typhoid Fever .. ..	0·000	0·010	0·010	0·010
Measles .. ..	0·194	0·150	0·220	0·100
Whooping Cough .. ..	0·124	0·160	0·190	0·150
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. (See note above).	2·4*	6·2	7·6	5·6

\* This figure is based on the deaths of children under two years from Diarrhoea (including thereunder deaths from the other diseases shewn in the paragraph below), in order that the rate may be comparable with those for the rest of the country.

It will be noted that in most of these specified diseases Coventry compares favourably with the rest of the country; and that the advantage in regard to the local figures is well marked in the case of Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

A change was noticed in the 1919 and 1920 Reports of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, in that "Diarrhoea" as a Zymotic Disease, was indicated as "Epidemic Diarrhoea and Infective Enteritis" only. But the 1921 Report shews a return to the previous practice of including thereunder deaths from such diseases as gastro-enteritis, dyspepsia, colic, and intestinal ulcers.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 222 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 39 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

There were 134 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 19 to other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 1·04 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and a rate of 1·18 for all forms of the disease.

The routine steps taken locally to combat this disease have been dealt with in previous reports.

In 30 instances (20 pulmonary and 10 non-pulmonary) deaths were registered in the City as due to this disease, although no notification had been received that the deceased were suffering from

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.  
Summary of Notifications received during year 1922. { Pulmonary 222  
Non-Pulmonary 39

Number of Notifications on Form A.															Number of Notifications on Form B.†					Number of Notifications on Form C.					
* Primary Notifications. Age Periods.															Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Primary Notifications*			Total Notifications, (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).		Poor Law Institu- tions.		Sana- toria.	
0 to	1 to	5 to	10 to	15 to	20 to	25 to	35 to	45 to	55 to	65 and upwards.	Total.				Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 17	Total.				20	21	
1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	12	13				15	16	17	18	19				20	21	
..	3	..	3	19	15	19	34	20	13	7	133				..	..	..	..	..				12	66	
..	1	5	6	13	11	23	17	9	4	..	89				..	..	..	..	..				9	39	
..	2	2	4	2	3	4	4	..	1	..	22				..	..	..	..	..				..	3	
..	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	17				..	..	..	..	..				..	2	
Pulmonary. Males	..	3	..	3	19	15	19	34	20	13	7	133	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	66		
.. Females	..	1	5	6	13	11	23	17	9	4	..	89	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	39			
Non-Pulmonary, Males	..	2	2	4	2	3	4	4	..	1	..	22	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
.. Females	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	..	..	17	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		

Patients notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary disease are included among the "pulmonary" returns only.  
All notifications on Form D are disregarded in preparing this return.

\* PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS relate to patients who have not previously been notified in this or former years, either on Form A or on Form B, in the area to which the return relates. Any additional notification of a case which has been notified in the area is regarded as duplicate.

† A School Medical Inspector is required to notify on Form B all cases of tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools whether or not they have previously been notified.

Cols. 2-13. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form A in the area concerned, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 14. The object of this column is to show the extent to which duplicate notification of the same case occurs on Form A, and all notifications on Form A, whether duplicate or not, are to be included in this column.

Cols. 15-18. Only those cases which have been notified for the first time during the year on Form B, and which have never previously been notified in the area, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in these columns.

Col. 19. All notifications which have been made during the year on Form B, whether the cases have previously been notified in the area, or not, either on Form A or on Form B, are included in this column.

Col. 21. Only notifications on Form C made by the Medical Officers of Sanatoria, as defined in the Tuberculosis Regulations, are entered in this column.

tuberculosis. Four inwardly transferable deaths, registered as due to this cause, also related to persons who had not been notified.

It will be seen that of the 153 persons dying from tuberculosis during the year, there were 30 in regard to whom this Department had no previous knowledge, *i.e.*, 19.6 per cent., or approximately one in five.

The following table shews the position so far as "remaining well" is concerned, of those patients who have gone from Coventry to sanatoria :—

#### PATIENTS.

Year of Admission	No. Admitted.	Left Coventry, unable to trace.	Known to be Remaining well at end of year.													
			1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1909	19	...	11	10	8	7	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
1910	20	...	...	12	13	10	7	5	6	5	4	2	3	3	2	3
1911	23	4	...	...	15	16	12	9	11	9	9	6	6	4	4	4
1912	46	4	...	...	...	19	23	21	19	21	14	14	14	12	12	9
1913	60	16	...	...	...	...	33	38	35	30	26	26	20	19	24	17
1914	119	27	...	...	...	...	...	43	63	54	42	42	39	33	40	34
1915	139	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	81	81	71	62	52	58	48
1916	194	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	111	100	100	78	82	77
1917	179	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	97	84	74	84	79
1918	157	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	76	64	73	72
1919	127	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	50	57	56
1920	156	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	67
1921	149	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	66
1922	110	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
	1498															579

Out of the total (579) remaining well at the end of the year, 483 are said to be at work daily, or in the case of children at school.

There were 37 patients in Sanatoria on December 31st, 1922.

Of the 144 deaths registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis or occurring amongst notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis it would appear that :—

2 were notified 11 years before death					
1	was	"	9	"	"
4	were	"	8	"	"
4	"	"	7	"	"
3	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	5	"	"
8	"	"	4	"	"
19	"	"	3	"	"
10	"	"	2	"	"
6	"	"	1 year	"	"
1	was	"	10 months	"	"
1	"	"	9	"	"
3	were	"	7	"	"
5	"	"	6	"	"
5	"	"	5	"	"
9	"	"	4	"	"
8	"	"	3	"	"
8	"	"	2	"	"
6	"	"	1 month	"	"
1	was	"	3 weeks	"	"
3	were	"	2	"	"
1	was	"	6 days	"	"
1	"	"	5	"	"
1	"	"	2	"	"
5	were	"	on day of death.		

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120

24 were taken from Death Returns

(4 of which were transfers to Coventry).

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144

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From the table on page 69 it will be seen that of the 4,106 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis that have come to our notice since 1912, 1,380 or 33.6 % have died, 834 or 20.3 % have left the City or been lost sight of, and 1,892 are alive and on the register. From this it would appear that one person in every sixty-eight in the City is a notified case of phthisis.

The table below shews the total number of cases of Pulmonary

Tuberculosis which have come to our notice since 1912, the number of deaths yearly amongst those cases, the number of cases who have left the City or been lost sight of, and the total number of cases remaining on the register.

Year	Number of Cases	DEATHS											Total Deaths	Removals from City or Cases lost sight of	Number remaining on Register
		1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922			
1912	411	42	8	13	14	9	6	5	2	1	..	2	102	79	230
1913	322	..	60	36	10	12	3	3	2	..	2	..	128	80	114
1914	308	..	..	83	41	15	5	6	6	1	2	1	160	62	86
1915	427	..	..	..	87	37	13	15	7	7	5	4	175	96	156
1916	465	..	..	..	..	80	42	19	4	5	2	4	156	124	185
1917	518	..	..	..	..	..	75	46	14	8	7	3	153	141	224
1918	488	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	26	10	7	5	121	108	259
1919	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	25	9	8	119	54	173
1920	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	25	19	106	51	140
1921	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	88	29	161
1922	246*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	72	10	164
Totals	4106	42	68	132	152	153	144	167	138	119	121	144†	1380	834	1892

\* This number (246) includes 24 cases in regard to whom no notification was received.

† This figure (144) includes 10 deaths amongst notified tuberculous patients, which were registered as due to diseases other than tuberculosis.

Attention should be drawn to the chart opposite page 70, which indicates the local fall in the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis since 1875, and also the similar fall (dotted line) for the whole country; it also gives the curve showing the relation of the death rate to the number of primary notifications of the disease since 1912, when it was first generally notifiable. This curve is very remarkable: it shews that many survive from among those in whom the disease is diagnosed; and some allowance must also be made for cases notified merely on suspicion. The high number notified in 1912 was doubtless owing to the notification of accumulated cases, and the sharp rise from 1914 to 1917 illustrates the increase of this disease which occurred during the war; much has been said and written in explanation of this, and it need not be here discussed; the sharp fall since 1918 may be regarded with satisfaction.



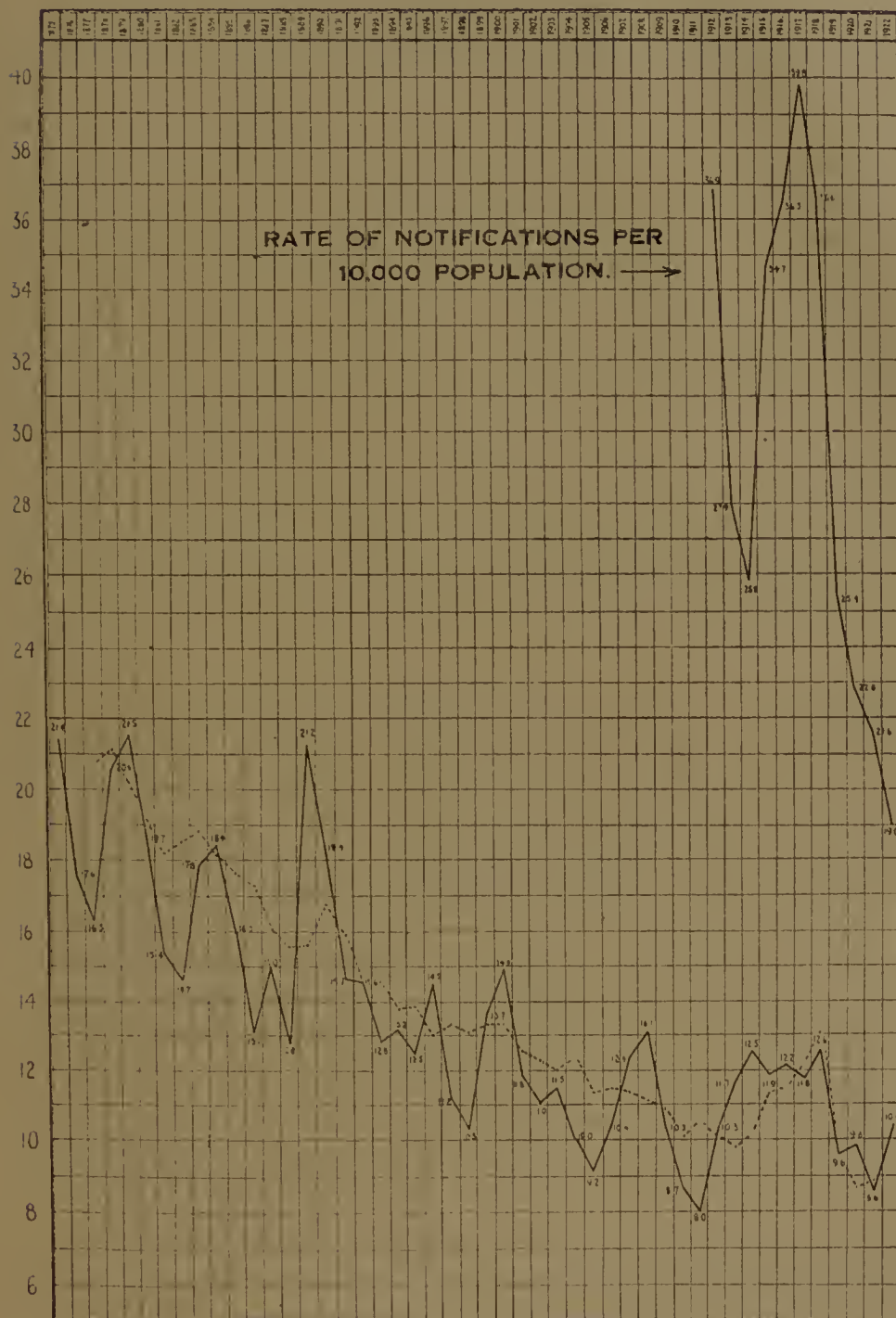
## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 49 YEARS.

Year.	Esti- mated Popu- lation.	Phthisis.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Totals.	Tuber- culosis Death Rate.	Averages of Tuber- culosis Death Rates.
1871†	39,000	38	1.94	12	50	2.56	2.53
1875	39,446	83	2.14	34	117	2.96	
1876	39,890	70	1.76	22	92	2.30	
1877	40,344	66	1.63	29	95	2.35	
1878	40,778	84	2.06	13	97	2.37	
1879	41,222	89	2.15	22	111	2.68	2.15
1880	41,666	78	1.87	36	114	2.74	
1881	42,111	65	1.54	28	93	2.20	
1882	42,750	62	1.47	22	84	1.96	
1883	44,000	74	1.78	15	89	2.02	
1884	44,500	82	1.84	18	100	2.24	1.93
1885	45,000	72	1.60	16	88	1.74	
1886	45,500	60	1.31	13	73	1.60	
1887	46,500	70	1.50	25	95	2.04	
1888	47,500	61	1.28	15	76	1.60	
1889	48,500	103	2.12	11	114	2.33	1.82
1890	49,500	91	1.84	21	112	2.26	
1891	52,724	78	1.47	14	92	1.74	
1892	54,000	79	1.46	33	112	2.07	
1893	54,700	70	1.28	30	100	1.82	
1894	55,300	73	1.32	32	105	1.88	1.72
1895	56,000	70	1.25	27	97	1.73	
1896	59,151	86	1.45	19	105	1.78	
1897	61,234	69	1.12	33	102	1.66	
1898	61,555	64	1.03	28	92	1.49	
1899	61,796	85	1.37	29	114	1.84	1.51
1900	70,075	105	1.49	36	141	2.01	
1901	70,300	83	1.18	35	118	1.67	
1902	73,000	81	1.10	39	120	1.64	
1903	75,700	87	1.15	43	130	1.71	
1904	77,500	78	1.00	30	108	1.39	1.39
1905	81,000	75	0.92	29	104	1.28	
1906	83,900	88	1.04	40	128	1.51	
1907	87,000	108	1.24	42	150	1.72	
1908	91,000	120	1.31	41	161	1.76	
1909	93,500	97	1.03	37	134	1.43	1.38
1910	102,000	88	0.87	49	137	1.35	
1911	107,287	87	0.80	30	117	1.08	
1912	111,166	115	1.03	34	149	1.34	
1913	115,064	*135	1.17	41	176	1.52	
1914	119,003	149	1.25	31	180	1.51	1.38
1915	122,982	147	1.19	44	191	1.55	
1916	127,089	155	1.22	42	197	1.55	
1917	130,000	154	1.18	52	206	1.58	
1918	133,000	168	1.26	44	212	1.59	
1919	136,000	131	0.96	36	167	1.22	1.38
1920	130,000	123	0.98	32	160	1.23	
1921	128,205	*110	0.86	31	141	1.10	
1922	129,000	134	1.04	19	153	1.18	

\* If this table is compared with the corresponding table in previous Reports, it will be seen that the figures for the years 1913 to 1921 differ from those formerly given. This is due to the fact that deaths from military tuberculosis, which were formerly included under "phthisis" are now by international agreement, classified under "Other forms of tuberculosis," and the table has been altered accordingly.

† Half year only.

# DEATH RATE FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 POPULATION, ALSO NOTIFICATION RATE.



The dotted line represents the rate for England and Wales.



## **Report of the Tuberculosis Officer.**

Dr. J. McG. Williams reports as follows :—

“During 1922 the number of new Coventry patients examined at or in connection with the Dispensary in The Quadrant was 557, as compared with 580 in 1921. Of the 557 patients examined, 534 attended the Dispensary, and 23 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 2,834, and 38 home visits to old patients were made during the year. For convenience the home visits to both new and old patients are counted as attendances at the Dispensary, making a total of 2,872. In 1921 the number of attendances was 2,857. Considerably more than half of the new cases were found not to be suffering from active tuberculosis, and were referred to their own doctors for treatment.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 6 to 9 p.m., and on Fridays from 2 to 5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during the year the Dispensary was frequently open on Mondays for the examination of contacts and old cases.

The arrangements made in 1918 for the allocation of Hospital and Sanatorium beds were continued. Several discharged ex-Service men had concurrent treatment and training in Colonies.

Dr. French and Dr. Cyriax continued to act as Assistant Tuberculosis Officers. Dr. Edwards resigned his post as Medical Superintendent of the Bramcote Sanatorium in the summer, to take up another appointment. It was decided by the Joint Committee to appoint the Medical Superintendent of the Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium, and to leave him in charge of Bramcote Sanatorium, until the new Sanatorium is opened. Dr. F. R. G. Heaf, of the Colindale Hospital, Hendon, was appointed and took up his duties at Bramcote on the 1st November, 1922.

Good progress is being made with the building of the Memorial Sanatorium, and at the time of writing (January, 1923) the furnishing and equipment of the Institution are in hand. It is hoped that patients will be admitted in the spring or summer of 1923. Dr. Laird continues to act as Visiting Medical Officer to Exhall Sanatorium.

The following tables give the usual information regarding the Coventry patients :—

**New Patients—**

Insured Males ..	154	} 557
Uninsured Males ..	133	
Insured Females ..	67	
Uninsured Females ..	203	

**New Patients—**

Pulmonary .. ..	142	} 557
Non-Pulmonary ..	13	
Not Tuberculous ..	389	
Doubtful, under observation at end of year ..	13	

	On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1922.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1922.	Total.
Insured ..	1	0	1
Uninsured ..	31	12	43
			} 44

Contacts Examined.	Tuberculous.	Not Tuberculous.	Doubtful—under observation.
247	14	227	6

*Contacts : 247.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Over 16 .. ..	22	63	85
Under 16 .. ..	80	82	162

Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 2,872

Attendances of County Patients ... 745

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3,617

*Stage of Disease (New Cases).*

Stage I.	Stage II	Stage III.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful—under observation at end of year.	Total.
61	51	20	13	389	13	557



The 402 non-tuberculous and doubtful cases are deducted from the following tables :—

*Age Periods (New Cases).*

0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	Over 60.	Total.
2	3	13	26	24	19	17	16	15	8	6	4	2	155

*Condition of Teeth (New Cases).*

Good, up to 4 Decayed.	More than 4 Decayed.	Pyorrhoea Alveolaris.	Dentures, Partial or Complete.	Total.
81	42	4	28	155

*Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).*

Near Relative(s) Tuberculous.	Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous.	No Relatives Tuberculous.	Total.
37	12	106	155

*Sputum Examination.*—Two hundred and thirty-nine specimens of sputum were examined, 201 at the Dispensary and 38 at the Lister Institute. Dr. French carried out the examinations in the Laboratory of the Dispensary, and sixty-four of the specimens of sputum were from definite clinical cases of tuberculosis. Tubercle bacilli were found in 43 of these samples, and were not present in 21. The remaining 137 examinations were carried out for diagnostic purposes and gave negative results. The sputum of a large proportion of tuberculous patients in the more advanced stages of the disease was not examined. I am hoping to increase the number of examinations in future years, as time permits.

It will be seen by referring to the report for 1921 that at the end of that year 14 doubtful cases were under observation at the Dispensary. During 1922 it was found that six of these patients were tuberculous. Five of these were pulmonary cases, and one non-pulmonary. The particulars of sex, age, stage of disease, etc., are as follows :—

Sex.	Age.	Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary.	Stage of Disease.	Condition of Teeth.	Family History.
Male	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Non-Pulmonary	—	Good	Sister has tuberculosis
Female	4	Pulmonary	Stage I.	Good	Negative
Male	18	Pulmonary	Stage II.	Good	Sister died of tuberculosis
Male	41	Pulmonary	Stage II.	Good	Two brothers died of tubercle
Male	43	Pulmonary	Stage II.	Good	Negative
Male	45	Pulmonary	Stage II.	Dentures	Negative

*Institutional Treatment.*—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

*Sanatoria :—*

				Admissions.		Discharges.
Bramcote	...	...	...	52	...	57
Exhall	...	...	...	43	...	45
Northwood	...	...	...	3	...	8
West Heath	...	...	...	1	...	1
Winsley	...	...	...	5	...	9

*Colonies :—*

Nayland (near Colchester)	...	1	...	2
Papworth	...	0	...	1

*Hospitals :—*

Coventry and Warwickshire	...	1	...	2
Rugby	...	4	...	6
		<hr/> 110		<hr/> 131

Average length of treatment, all Institutions	20.17 weeks.
Average length of treatment, Bramcote	... 22.05 weeks.
Average length of treatment, Exhall	... 18.22 weeks.

*Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—*

Bramcote	...	...	...	...	8
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Examinations of patients returning from Sanatoria, Colonies and Hospitals were made as soon as possible after discharge, and the condition of the 123 patients examined was as follows :—

Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Total.
23	74	20	6	123

Fifty-one (51) of the 131 patients who were discharged or died may be classified as advanced or moderately advanced cases. It was found that 9 of these were much improved, 21 improved, 12 stationary, 2 worse, and 7 had died. Unfortunately, the improvement in these advanced cases does not last, but Sanatorium treatment is useful for the purpose of educating and instructing the patients how to regulate their lives.

The Joint Committee expect those patients who can afford to do so, to make contributions towards the cost of Sanatorium treatment. The Treasurer of the Joint Committee informs me that he received £258 14s. 1d. during the year from County and City patients, who had institutional treatment in 1922 or in the later part of 1921.

Old cases of at least twelve months' duration were examined with a view to finding out their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind:—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	Total
186	42	145	373
49·9%	11·2%	38·9%	

*Contacts.*—Routine examination of contacts was continued. Little difficulty was experienced in arranging for the examinations, and only 6 contacts failed to keep their appointments. The General Practitioner in attendance on the family is notified of the proposed examination of a contact, and his consent asked for before the Patient attends the Dispensary. I am glad to say there is no difficulty with the doctors in Coventry about these examinations. Only a small proportion of the persons examined showed evidence of Tuberculosis—14 out of 247. I am still of the opinion I expressed last year, that unless the apparently healthy contacts

can be followed up and watched for several years, it is not of much use examining them once or twice at the Dispensary.

*Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients having this form of treatment shows a decrease of 85, compared with the number in 1921. The number of patients attending the Dispensary for treatment must be kept small, so that the other functions of the dispensaries may not be interfered with.

*X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of examinations of Coventry patients made during the year was 510. (In 1921, 340 examinations were made—increase 170). There were 462 screen examinations, and 48 photographs were taken; 477 examinations of the chest were made, and 33 examinations of other parts. It will be seen that this branch of the work has increased considerably.

*Shelters.*—The arrangements between the Joint Committee and the City Council for the hire of the latter's shelters continued. On the 31st December, 1922, all the Coventry shelters (16) were in use. During the year one shelter was removed from a patient's home on ceasing to be required, and 5 were erected at new addresses. At the end of 1921 there were 4 vacant shelters.

*Children.*—Two hundred and thirty-seven (237) children, up to 16 years of age attended the Dispensary. Of these 10 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, 5 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 6 were doubtful, and were under observation at the end of the year. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 5; Stage II., 2; Stage III., 3. Of the children attending, 116 were boys and 121 were girls. The diagnosis of tuberculosis, always difficult in its early stages, presents special difficulties in the case of children, and great care is needed in investigating cases of illness in children, before arriving at a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

*Dental Treatment.*—Dental treatment was continued at Bramcote and Exhall Sanatoria. Particulars of the cases treated in the Sanatoria appear in the Reports of the Medical Officers of these Institutions to the House Committees. Two patients were supplied with artificial dentures under the Joint Committee's Scheme for treating patients on Dispensary or Domiciliary Treatment.

*After Care.*—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing, and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. Gifts of clothing and sums of money, amounting to £41 3s. od., were received from various sources, also 9 Christmas Parcels from the Mayor's Fund, and 11 tickets for Children's Christmas Parties, all of which have been acknowledged and the donors thanked. There were 137 applications for help, and the cases were dealt with as follows by the Tuberculosis Nurse :—

Financial help, 37; Employment found, 3; Clothing supplied, 38; Sent to Convalescent Homes (by Charitable Societies), 6; Arrangements for admissions to Infirmary, 2; Special Nursing Arrangements, 26; Relief from Guardians, 2; Spinal Carriage lent, 1; Unable to help, 22; Total, 137.

The Tuberculosis Nurse paid 487 visits to patients' homes, 53 of these being to discharged ex-service men; and the Health Visitors paid 2,956 such visits, of which 210 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

*Extra Nourishment.*—The Joint Committee now have limited powers to grant extra diet to tuberculous patients. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population in the Joint Committee's area. On the 1st January, 1922, 14 Coventry patients were in receipt of extra nourishment; during the year the Committee granted additional diets to 21 patients, the grants to 19 cases ceased, and there were 16 patients having extra diets on the 31st December, 1922. The Treasurer informs me that £179 8s. 10d. has been spent during the year on food for County and City patients.

*Payment of patients' travelling expenses.*—The travelling expenses of necessitous patients from their homes to Sanatoria can be paid, and during 1922 the sum of £11 12s. 10d. was spent. This amount does not take into account the upkeep of the Bramcote Ambulance, or the hire of the taxis in regular use for Exhall Sanatorium.

*Vocational Training.*—A new scheme for the training of discharged ex-soldiers and sailors was introduced by the Ministry of Pensions during 1922. Circular 307 of the Ministry of Health describes this form of training. Seven occupations are taught at various Sanatoria throughout the country, these are :—



(1) Market Gardening, poultry, pig and bee-keeping. (2) Rural Carpentry. (3) Furniture repairing. (4) House repairs. (5) Tin smithing, art metal work, etc. (6) Brush and basket making. (7) Jewellery, watch, clock and china repairing.

The Circular states :—“ These courses have been designed to give men desiring to work on their own account in suburbs, country towns or large villages, a general training which should enable them to earn a living. It is not anticipated that the training given will make men commercially successful at once, as they will need to acquire rapidity of action in addition to the skill which they will obtain during training. The training given will teach patients the necessary principles, and will give them such knowledge of the subject that commercial success should follow with experience.

“ The first five of the above-mentioned courses involve a certain amount of moderately heavy work, and care should therefore be taken to recommend for training in these courses only patients who are likely to be able to carry out such work without ill-effect. The remaining two courses involve comparatively light work, and are suitable for less robust patients.”

Then follow directions for the selection of suitable men for this form of training, and details of the procedure to be adopted for their admission. The financial arrangements are :—Par. 10. “ Payment for treatment and training of all patients admitted to the training sections under the arrangements above described will be made by the Minister of Health direct to the authorities of the institutions at which the training sections have been provided.” Par 5, however, states that if a man breaks down under training, and has to be moved to the sanatorium proper, the Council responsible for the patient “ will be charged for the period during which the patient is under treatment in the sanatorium proper, at the rate approved by the Minister for that institution, the cost being refunded to the Council under the general arrangements made for the residential treatment of ex-service men suffering from tuberculosis.”

If it does not appear that a man who has broken down can resume his training in a month, his place cannot be kept open. The Council responsible for him can remove him to one of their own institutions or leave him in the sanatorium part of the training centre.

In no case may a course of vocational training exceed twelve months in duration, and all courses of training must be completed by the 30th of June, 1924.

There does not appear to be sufficient accommodation in the training centres for all the applicants, and delays occur before the men are admitted. As far as Coventry is concerned, only five ex-soldiers applied for Vocational Training, four of these were passed as clinically suitable, and one was rejected. Although the examinations were made in July, 1922, one man is still waiting for a vacancy (January, 1923), one refused the place offered to him, one has withdrawn his application, and one is still waiting admission."

With his report, Dr. Williams included copies of the Annual Reports of the Exhall Sanatorium (by himself), and of the Bramcote Sanatorium, (by Dr. K. Heaf, the Medical Superintendent). These have been printed in the Minutes of the Joint Committee and need not be here reproduced. They deal, of course, with both County and City cases.

They shew the following numbers of admissions during 1922 :—

<i>Bramcote.</i>		<i>Exhall.</i>	
Total.	Coventry cases.	Total.	Coventry cases.
120	52	117	43

The admissions to Bramcote were males; those to Exhall included 91 women, 9 boys (under 12) and 17 girls (under 16).

The average period of stay was :—

Bramcote	...	...	22.9 weeks.	.
Exhall	...	...	17.2 weeks.	.

A School (with one teacher) is conducted at the latter Sanatorium for the benefit of the children in the Institution. The number of children on the register varied from 8 to 16. The School is approved by the Board of Education.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The free clinic established at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital has been continued, and the return of the work done in this department of the Hospital is set out in tabular form.

It will be seen that out of a total of 894 patients, 19, or 2.1 %, ceased to attend the clinic before their first course of treatment was completed, and 1, or 0.1 %, ceased attendance after one or more courses, but before completing treatment.

There are thirteen general practitioners qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes; and to these, 68 doses of Novarsenobillon, 81 doses of Galyl, and 3 doses of Stabilarsan have been supplied during the year.

Sixty-two specimens for the Wassermann Test have been submitted by private practitioners.

# **VENEREAL DISEASES.**

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment for :—	314	121	7	...	259	32	...	...	580	153
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	55	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	38
Soft chancre only	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gonorrhoea only	...	...	...	...	63	4	...	...	63	4
Syphilis and soft chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis and gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea and soft chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	10	45	10
TOTAL	369	159	8	...	322	36	45	10	744	205
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic—										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for ...	4	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	13	6
(b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) after completion of treatment but before final tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for ...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	4
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for ...	3	1	...	...	23	3	...	...	26	4
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1923, were under treatment or observation for ...	358	150	9	...	290	30	...	...	656	180
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from ...	660	345	10	...	3128	154	110	199	3908	698
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from ...	525	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	237
7a.—1. Attendances at out-patient clinic ...	...	...	1456	...	543	...	...	...	1999	...
2. Intermediate attendances for Irrigation, &c. ...	...	...	2452	...	155	...	...	...	2607	...

### 3. Examinations of Pathological material :—

- (a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre  
 (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..

For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
29	111	...	...
...	...	...	138

### STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).		City of Coventry.	County of Warwick.	TOTAL.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—				
Syphilis	...	64	29	93
Soft chancre	...	...	1	1
Gonorrhoea	...	47	20	67
Conditions other than venereal	...	40	15	55
TOTAL		151	65	216
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area		3630	976	4606
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area		522	240	762
D. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the :—(1) Out-patient Clinic (2) In-patient Department, to patients residing in each area...		...	...	...
E. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses		520	250	770
F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the centre		Novarsenobillon. Males. 45 grms. 6 grms. (final) Females. 3 grms. 6 grms. (final) 14 doses of N.A.B. and 14 doses of Hg. (gr. i) with K I. for 12 months and Hyd. c Creta for final six months. After prolonged treatment of N.A.B. and Hg., 3 negative Wassermann's		
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page				



## V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

### Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

The work in connection with the Scheme under this Act has continued, and its various features are dealt with in the following pages.

The work at the Centre has undergone considerable expansion owing to the more commodious premises now available, and more work has been done in connection with visits to children between 1 and 5 years of age. This work should be a valuable auxiliary to the school medical work, since it frequently happens that a neglected remediable condition before school life becomes irremediable by the age of five.

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, in his report to the Board of Education for the year 1921, says: “. . . 35 per cent. of the children coming to school at 5 years of age bring with them physical defects and seeds of disease which give them a very bad start in their school life. Before they can gain full benefit from the teacher they must go to the doctor.”

Taking, for example, the simple but disfiguring and disabling deformity of squint; if detected and dealt with at once, correcting spectacles will effect a remedy in most cases, whereas if left it becomes permanent (short of an operation) and blindness in the squinting eye usually supervenes.

Apart from such obvious advantages of early treatment, certain other benefits have arisen from Health Visiting that were not definitely expected. Rickets in the past has been one of the commonest ailments of the young; apart from its numerous possible complications, it has been responsible for a large bulk of the deformities of child life, deformities which in girls may cause great suffering and dangers in later life when at a child-bearing age. Rickets is a ‘deficiency’ disease, and dependent on wrong feeding of infants and want of sunlight. Thirty years ago it was one of the commonest of children’s ailments to be seen in the out-patient rooms of large hospitals. That is not the case to-day. In 1904 the number of deaths in England and Wales directly attributed to Rickets (its complications are quite another story) was 1822; this figure has been gradually diminishing, and in 1921 it was 492.

Miss Barratt, the Superintendent Health Visitor, supplies the following figures concerning the number of visits, etc. :—

“ During the twelve months 2,095 first visits have been made to infants born within the City or notified to the Medical Officer of Health as having moved to Coventry with their parents; 28 of the latter notifications have been received. Visits are made by a Health Visitor shortly after the midwife (or doctor) has ceased attending, in order to ascertain whether the mother and baby are progressing favourably, and to offer advice when the circumstances appear to call for it.

*Re-visits.*—Re-visits to the number of 5,154 have been paid to children under 12 months, and 5,875 to children between the ages of one and five years, making a total of 11,029 altogether. It is needless to emphasise the importance of these re-visits to infants; frequently the mother has had to resort to artificial feeding, and is glad to receive advice regarding the milk, etc., for the feeds.

*Transferred Births.*—During the twelve months the names and addresses of 138 infants have been notified to Medical Officers of Health of various Counties or County Boroughs as having left the City.”

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1922. Total number, 2,095.

	Totals.	Percentage.
Kind of feeding—		
(1) Entirely breast fed ... ..	1780	85·0
(2) Hand and breast fed .. ..	70	3·3
(3) Entirely hand fed ... ..	241	11·5
(4) Unclassified ... ..	4	0·2
Kind of food—(when hand-fed)—		
(1) Fresh cow's milk and water ..	116	37·3
(2) „ „ and barley water ..	30	9·7
(3) „ „ with Patent Foods ..	15	4·8
(4) Dried Milk ... ..	126	40·5
(5) Condensed Milk ... ..	21	6·8
(6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ...	3	0·9
Mode of feeding—		
(1) Boat shaped bottle ... ..	296	95·2
(2) Long tube bottle .. ..	2	0·6
(3) Both ... ..	...	...
(4) Spoon ... ..	13	4·2
Class of house : rent—		
(1) Up to 5/- ... ..	158	7·5
(2) Above 5/- up to 8/- ... ..	589	28·1
(3) Above 8/- ... ..	1344	64·2
(4) Unclassified .. ..	4	0·2
Overcrowded Houses—		
More than two persons } No. of houses per bedroom	1124	53·7
Not classified—		
Wrong address given, or removed, or death of baby before visit ...	4	0·2
Infants sleeping in cots ... ..	1214	57·9
Promises to get cots ... ..	275	13·1
Comforters used ... ..	810	38·8

### Infant Consultation Centre.

The Welfare Centre held at the Council House was moved in July to larger and more suitable premises at what was the Hospital in the old Barracks. The Centre is open for the weighing of infants on five afternoons per week, and a doctor is in attendance every Wednesday afternoon for consultation purposes, arrangements having been made with the Education Committee for Dr. A. H. Newton and Dr. Constance Challis to attend alter-

nately each week. Some ante-natal work has been done, and a few cases have been referred to the Hospital Gynæcologist. On Saturday mornings the Centre is open for two hours for the sale and distribution of milk only.

The average attendance per week of mothers with infants was 598, and during the year 31,083 attendances were made. (A mother and infant are counted as one). Mothers attending for the first time in 1922 numbered 1,210.

The distribution of dried milk has been continued throughout the year. Unfortunately, owing to the very large amount of unemployment existing during the year, it became necessary to assist in the feeding of infants and nursing mothers by the provision of free milk in a large number of cases; 19 tons 13 cwt. 80 lbs. of dried milk, and 16 cwt. 23 lbs. of groats have been distributed; and of these, 14 tons 19 cwt. 41 lbs. (32,297 lbs.) of milk, and 11 cwt. 23 lbs. of groats have been supplied free to mothers and children under two years of age, and the remainder sold at cost price.

The number of cases applying for free milk during the year was 1,469; of these, 1,447 were placed on the free list for varying lengths of time, and 22 were refused owing to their being in receipt of an income higher than that which, according to the scale adopted by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, entitled them to free supplies.

The sale of milk, etc., is now limited to those mothers who attend the Centre.

### **Dinners for Mothers and Young Children.**

By arrangement with the Municipal Restaurant Committee 974 dinners have been supplied during the year to 24 nursing mothers who were insufficiently nourished and in danger of losing their breast milk, and 142 dinners to 12 children under five years of age. The dinners to children were discontinued in January, owing to the withdrawal of the Ministry of Health's approval to the expenditure.

The cost of the 1,116 dinners supplied was £39 9s. 8d., and this has been defrayed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

### **Notification of Births Act.**

During the year 1926 notifications of live births occurring in

their practices have been received from doctors, 2,041 from midwives, and 11 have been notified by parents; 9 still-births have been notified by doctors, and 61 by midwives, making a total of 2,318.

Of the total of 2,458 births registered, 2,221 were notified, or 90.3 per cent.

### **Maternity Beds.**

The Maternity Home, "Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road, was taken over by the Council from April 1st, 1921, and closed on December 31st, 1922. The institution contained 9 beds.

During the year 47 patients were admitted and 49 children born. Of the 47 cases, 24 were assisted, *i.e.*, paid part of the fees or paid nothing, and 23 paid full fees.

Two assisted cases timed to go in after the middle of December were arranged for in a private nursing home, thus making 26 cases which received assistance during the year.

At the end of December there were four cases booked for 1923 awaiting admission; arrangements for these confinements were made with private nursing homes.

The institution was closed as a measure of economy; the number of patients admitted was too small to allow the expenditure per head to be kept within reasonable limits, though probably in the course of time this would have altered. Alternative arrangements have been made with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, whereby ordinary (assisted) maternity cases may be admitted into some specially prepared maternity wards in that institution.

### **MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918.**

Of the 47 midwives who notified their intention to practise during 1922, 9 have left the neighbourhood, and 3 have taken only one case, 3 have acted solely as maternity nurses, and one has died. Of the remaining 31, only four are "bona-fide," *i.e.*, untrained midwives.

During the year 70 visits have been paid by Health Visitors to midwives in their own homes; of these, 6 visits have been made when an enquiry relating to an infectious case has been necessary. On the whole the bags of the midwives have been found in a satisfactory condition; in several instances the appearance of the bag and its contents gives an impression of the high standard of work performed by the owner.



The registers of the midwives have been carefully kept, and the details regarding pulse and temperature have been entered methodically in the books provided. The figures show that 2,518 cases have been attended during the year; of these, 412 have occurred outside the City area, leaving 2,106 cases as having taken place in Coventry. Out of these, 307 have been doctors' cases, where a midwife has been in attendance as well. This leaves 1,799 cases attended by midwives out of the total number of births occurring within the City (2,458).

Forms for sending for medical help, numbering 549, have been received during the twelve months; also 67 forms regarding artificial feeding, 12 concerning contact with infectious diseases, 5 notifications of death having occurred before medical aid could be summoned, and two for having laid out a dead body.

The causes for sending for medical help were as follows :—

<i>For the Mother.</i>				<i>For the Child.</i>			
Prolonged Labour	...	...	88	Inflammation of Eyes	...	...	110
Lacerated Perineum	...	...	77	Debility or Feebleness	...	...	45
Adherent Placenta & Membranes	...	...	26	Deformity	...	...	8
Hæmorrhage	...	...	25	Jaundice	...	...	6
Premature Birth	...	...	23	Injuries at birth	...	...	5
Rise of Temperature	...	...	18	Tongue-tied	...	...	4
Breech	...	...	15	Rash	...	...	4
Abnormal Presentation	...	...	13	Phimosis	...	...	3
Pain in Leg	...	...	7	Mastitis	...	...	3
Abortion or Miscarriage	...	...	6	Stillbirth	...	...	2
Exhaustion	...	...	6	Convulsions	...	...	2
Illness during Pregnancy	...	...	6	Death of infant	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	5	Other Causes	...	...	2
Mammary Abscess	...	...	4				
Contracted Pelvis	...	...	3				
Purulent Discharge	...	...	3				
Severe Headache	...	...	3				
Illness of Patient	...	...	3				
Twins	...	...	3				
Oedema	...	...	2				
Albuminuria	...	...	2				
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	2				
Sleeplessness	...	...	2				
Rash	...	...	2				
Placenta Prævia	...	...	2				
Puerperal Mania	...	...	1				
Other Causes	...	...	7				

The Midwives Act, 1918, puts on the Local Supervising Authority the responsibility for the payment of the fees of medical men called in by midwives, at a scale approved by the Ministry of Health. The Local Supervising Authority has power to recover these fees except in cases of poverty. During the year 1922 the sum of £193 9s. 6d. was paid in regard to such fees. Efforts are made to recover these fees where it appears that they can be paid, and £35 11s. 6d. has been received in the past year.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Five cases of this disease were notified, and two deaths were registered as due to it.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There have been 28 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during 1922. As 19 of them were notified by doctors and 12 by midwives, it would appear that 3 have been notified by both.

Of the 28 cases, 25 are said to have made a total recovery; 2 have partially recovered, and one is totally blind. One of these cases was nursed in hospital.

### **Measles.**

Alleged cases to the number of 1,707 were notified by Head Teachers of Schools. There were 25 deaths registered as due to Measles, all being children under five years of age.

### **Whooping Cough.**

Notifications were received from Head Teachers of Schools as to 240 alleged cases of this disease occurring in the homes of children, and sixteen deaths were recorded.

### **Epidemic Diarrhœa.**

One death only was registered as due to Epidemic Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis, and five to Diarrhœa and Enteritis not returned as infective. Reference to the table on page 57 shews that never before during the period for which records are available, *i.e.*, for over fifty years, has such a low mortality from this

disease been met with locally. This was doubtless due partly to the cold and wet summer experienced in 1922. The general reduction in this mortality is undoubtedly largely attributable to the work of our Health Visiting staff in instructing mothers concerning the proper feeding of infants, a matter which was formerly left to chance. The increasing use of dried milk, especially in the summer months, is also a factor of some importance. The use of dried milk for infants (when artificially fed) has been recommended by your Health Department for nearly twenty years.

### **Still Births.**

No system of *registration* of still-births exists in this country. Under the Notification of Births Act, still-births (after a certain period of gestation) are notifiable. During the year 9 cases were notified by medical men and 61 by midwives.

The Superintendent of the Cemeteries kindly furnishes me each month with a record of those that are buried at the Coventry Cemeteries; from these it appears that 81 bodies of infants said to have been still-born were buried in the Cemeteries during the year; of these, 33 were certified by medical men as having been still-born, and 48 by midwives. Six of these were born outside the City.

## **VI. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**

### **STAFF.**

Particulars of the staff of Inspectors, Health Visitors, etc., are set out on pages 2-3.

The City Council, in adopting the report of a Special Committee on Expenditure, approved the following recommendations of that Committee affecting the Health Department Staff :—

- “(1) That a reduction of the estimate for salaries and wages be made by reducing the staff of sanitary inspectors from eight to six, and by reducing the total staff of clerks from seven to five.
- (2) That a reduction in the estimate for salaries be made by reducing the staff of health visitors from ten to five.”

The present position is that there is now one less inspector and one less disinfecter than in 1914, when the population was 10,000 less and the houses fewer by 3,500; and the sanitary condition of the poorer houses is now considerably worse than in 1914. The clerical staff attached to the Health Department proper is now four, the same as in 1914.

And the number of health visitors is two more than in 1914, since which date their duties have been added to by :—The Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the work under which commenced in 1915; the Notification of Births Act, which was adopted in 1914 and came into force in 1915; the Tuberculosis Dispensary, which was opened in 1916; the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918, and the Council's scheme under it; and the opening of our now extensive Infant Consultation Centre (with over 31,000 attendances in 1922).

The summary of the work of the Health Visitors under the headings of their different duties is as follows :—

(1) Visits in regard to births. These have been spoken of under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare (page 84).

(2) Infectious Disease. Visits, numbering 3,025 have been made with regard to infectious diseases; the greater proportion being in connection with Tuberculosis (2,956).

Of the remaining 69 visits, 27 were paid to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 19 to Chicken Pox, 6 to Acute Poliomyelitis, 5 to Dysentery, 4 to Puerperal Fever, 3 to Diphtheria, 2 to Encephalitis, 2 to Cerebro-spinal Fever, and 1 to a case of Scarlet Fever.

(3) Work in connection with the Midwives Acts is referred to on page 87.

(4) Other miscellaneous work. During the year 2,106 miscellaneous visits have been made. These include visits in respect of neglected homes, dirty premises, dilapidations, alleged nuisances, overcrowded houses, and any other special information required by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 97 nuisances and 21 dirty houses were reported.

## Classification of visits paid during 1922 :—

Notified Births visited	...	...	...	2,095
Re-visits to Notified Births (to infants under	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 12 \text{ months, } 5,154 \\ \text{(to children up to} \\ 5 \text{ years, } 5,875) \end{array} \right\} 11,029$			
„ „ „				
„ „ „				
Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	356
Still-births	...	...	...	47
Infants' Deaths inquired into	...	...	...	6
Phthisis	...	...	2,956	3,025
Other Infectious Diseases	...	...	69	
Midwives	...	...	...	70
Mentally Deficient Cases	...	...	...	251
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,106
Total				18,985

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Hints on Feeding—110 posted.

Nuisances reported	...	...	...	97
Dirty houses found	...	...	...	21

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### The City and Pinley Isolation Hospitals.

At the City Hospital 502 patients have been under treatment. Sixty-one patients were remaining in at the beginning of the year, and 441 were admitted during the year.

Of these patients, 226 were admitted from the Foleshill Rural District (1 Diphtheria for Tracheotomy, and 225 Scarlet Fever), and 4 from the Coventry Rural District (3 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria for Tracheotomy).

Particulars concerning the illnesses suffered from are given in the subjoined table.

Of the 13 patients admitted as Diphtheria and discharged during the year, 9 were admitted with a view to Tracheotomy being performed if required. Of these, 7 were operated upon, including 1 from the Foleshill Rural District. All recovered. In the other 2 cases (1 from the Coventry Rural District) no operation was called for, and they recovered. This record of Tracheotomy cases during the year may be regarded as highly satisfactory.



DISEASE.	In Hospital Jan. 1, 1922.	Admitted during 1922.	Total.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1923.	Fatality per cent. completed cases
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	58	419	477	381	3	93	0.78
Measles (admitted as Scarlet Fever) ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	3	4	7	7	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
(Laryngeal obstruction)	Admitted as Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonsillitis .. ..		2	2	2	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..		1	1	1	..	..	..
(Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis)		..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis .. ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Influenza .. .. .	Admitted as Typhoid Fever	1	1	1	..	..	..
Influenzal Pneumonia ..		1	1	1	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica		1	1	..	1	..	100.0
Sick Staff .. .. .	..	6	6	6	..	..	..
	61	441	502	405	4	93	0.97
	502			502			

No patients were admitted to the Pinley Hospital during the year.

The average period of stay of those patients who were admitted to the City Hospital was 42 days.

The maximum number of patients in this Hospital at any time during the year was 109, and the minimum 26. The average throughout the year was 50.

### Disinfecting and Ambulance Station.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connection with the Disinfection and Ambulance Station:—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—1,030.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—213.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—0.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—467.

Articles disinfected by steam—3,926.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying and of clothing, etc., by heat, has been carried out when necessary.

### Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary has been used on 19 occasions during the year.

Seventeen of the bodies were brought in by the ambulance, and two by the Police.

The post-mortem room was used five times.

In two instances bodies were brought in expressly for the purpose of making post-mortem examinations, the particulars relating to the other seventeen bodies received are as follows :—  
Sudden death, 8; gas poisoning, 1; suicide, 7; awaiting burial, 1.

### LOCAL ACTS, ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS (WITH DATES) IN FORCE IN THE CITY.

#### Local Acts.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900	...	Royal Assent, 6/8/1900
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907	...	" " 2/8/1907
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911	...	" " 2/6/1911
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920	...	" " 4/8/1920
The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921	...	" " 17/8/1921

#### Adoptive Acts.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	...	1/1/1890
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	...	do.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890	...	do.
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	...	1/9/1894
The Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	3/4/1893
The Public Libraries Acts	...	1867
The Baths and Washhouses Acts	...	1846. 1847. 1878
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907	...	1910
(Various Parts).		

#### Bye-Laws.

Common Lodging Houses	...	14/1/1851
Slaughter Houses	...	7/7/1850 and 26/4/1892
Nuisances	...	24/5/1859
Houses let in Lodgings	...	14/12/1885
Public Baths	...	9/11/1893
New Streets and Buildings	...	16/6/1896
Employment of Children	...	30/4/1910
Offensive Trades	...	26/10/1920

#### Local Regulations.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	30/1/1900
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## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Chemist appointed by the Waterworks and Sewage Committees, Mr. Cecil B. O. Jones; food and drugs are submitted to the Public Analysts.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of water and of milk are arranged for with the Pathological Department of Birmingham University.

Bacteriological examinations in aid of the diagnosis of infectious diseases are performed by the Lister Institute, the results of which for the year are shewn on page 61.

## VII. OTHER SERVICES.

### MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

The following is from the Annual Report of the Mental Deficiency Committee for the year 1922 :—

“ There have been 106 cases under consideration during the year.

Eight new cases have been notified to the Local Authority, bringing the total number notified under the Act to 76. Of these, 2 have died, 4 are in asylums, 20 are in approved institutions, and 50 are under supervision in their own homes.

Two fresh cases have been sent to institutions during the year, and two cases have been discharged.

On December 31st the Mental Deficiency Committee was responsible for the maintenance of 15 defectives in the following institutions :—London Road Poor Law Institution, 10; Midland Counties Institution, Knowle, 3; Stoke Park Colony, 1; and 1 in Darenth Training Colony.

There are five other notified defectives in institutions :—London Road Poor Law Institution, 2; Rampton State Institution, Whittington Hall, and Brentry Certified Institution, 1 each; but the maintenance of these is not chargeable to this Committee.

Fifty ‘ statutory ’ cases and 28 ‘ voluntary ’ cases have been under supervision in their own homes.

Visits to the number of 251 have been paid to the homes of cases coming under the consideration of the Committee during the year.

The Board of Control renewed for a period of one year their

approval of the London Road Poor Law Institution for the reception of eighteen mental defectives above 16 years of age.

The discharge of a female defective from an institution during the year was carried out with the approval of the Board of Control upon the recommendation of the Visiting Justices. In regard to another discharge similarly recommended, the Board has withheld its approval pending a visit to the institution in which the girl is detained, by one of the Board's Special Medical Commissioners.

A petition for an Order of detention in an institution was presented at the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions in regard to a youthful offender charged before them, who was one of our 'notified' cases. The father refused to consent to the making of the Order as required by the Act (Sec. 6 (3) (a)), and proved to the Judicial Authority that he was not unreasonable in withholding his consent, since he did so with the 'bona-fide' intention of benefiting the defective. The magistrate therefore dismissed the petition.

A reduction has taken place in the cost of maintaining in institutions those defectives for whom the Committee is responsible.

Some difficulty is still met with in regard to the payment of parental contributions towards the cost of maintaining defective children in institutions."

#### BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Coventry Society for the Blind and with the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, for the carrying out, through their agency, of the duties devolving on your Council under this Act. The provisional approval of the Ministry of Health to this arrangement has been obtained, and the necessary agreements are in course of preparation.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular (No. 120), an inspection of the sanitary conditions of theatres, music halls, and places of public entertainment in the district, has been made, and reports submitted to the Watch and Public Health Committees.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Clarke, Inspector under these Acts, reports as follows :—

" No outbreaks of Swine Fever, Glanders, or Anthrax have been recorded during the past year. Two outbreaks of Parasitic Mange have been notified. The usual Detention and Isolation notices were issued, and the premises disinfected in accordance with the requirements of the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture. The periodical cleansing and disinfecting of the Markets and Sale Yards have been carried out in the manner prescribed by the Markets and Sales Order of 1910; and no case of any of the scheduled diseases has been observed by the Veterinary Inspector in attendance.

### *Foot and Mouth Disease.*

Owing to the prevalence of Foot and Mouth Disease in the surrounding districts, the City was included in a scheduled area in the early part of the year. During the time restrictions were in force upwards of 1,200 licences were issued for the movement of fat cattle for slaughter, and a similar number of visits were made to ensure the animals being slaughtered within the time specified in the licences. Other important work in connection with the Health Department had of necessity to remain in abeyance until the various Orders of the Ministry were withdrawn.

No outbreak of this disease has occurred in the City during the past thirty years."

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

Seven samples of barley meal were submitted to the Official Agricultural Analyst, who reported that all of the samples could be considered of commercially genuine quality.

## RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Mr. Clarke, the Executive Officer under this Act, reports as follows :—

No. of complaints received of rat-infested premises	...	186
" " visits	... ..	186
" " re-visits	... ..	815
" " poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department	... ..	1,572
" " tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises	...	366



No. of instances where smoke and sulphur were applied					
to rat runs	...	...	...	...	17
„ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up...	...				35
„ „ cases where some improvement was reported	...				84
„ „ instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises					
were reported to be free from rats	...	...			64
„ „ rat-infested premises under observation at the					
close of the year	...	...	...	...	107
„ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were					
paid at the Refuse Destructor	...	...			7,236

#### NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

The nursing arrangements, hospital and other facilities, outlined in last year's report, are still available for the City, except that the Dunsmoor Maternity Home, Holyhead Road, was closed at the end of 1922.

### VIII. HOUSING.

In connection with the Municipal Housing Scheme 143 houses have been completed on the following sites, viz. :—Stoke Green, Stoke Heath, Swan Lane Estate, Hastings Road, and Gosford Park Estate. Of these, 97 are outside the City Boundary, in the adjoining Foleshill and Coventry Rural Districts.

Thirteen houses have been erected on “ builder's own sites,” under Section 12 (3) of the Housing Act, 1919.

In addition to the foregoing, 84 houses have been built by private enterprise in various parts of the City.

During the year certain hostels at Whitmore Park (in the Coventry Rural District) have been converted into 50 temporary cottages.

#### HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

It has not been possible during the past year to put into operation the Clauses of the Housing Acts relating to the closure of unfit houses, owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.

The usual re-inspection was made during the year of all houses which, since the passing of the Act of 1909, had been converted from back-to-back to through-ventilated houses; and it is satisfactory to report that, without exception, the houses were properly occupied as through-ventilated houses.

## Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

Year.	Houses inspected by Housing Inspector.	Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Houses considered by Local Authority.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of dwelling-houses, which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation.	Number of Closing Orders rescinded.	Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed.	Number of Demolition Orders made.	Number of Houses Demolished.
1910	24	24	24	24	4	5	..	1	2
1911	212	114	114	92	5	34	3	3	7
1912	44	107	107	29	34	..	2	36	21
1913	91	107	107	87	10	..	..	10	50
1914	116	91	91	54	16	15	..	19	38
1915	25	20	20	20	25	16	..	7	21
1916	2	2	2	..	13	13	..	..	6
1917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1919	33	33	33	3	..	..	..	..	..
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	547	498	498	309	76	83	5	76	145

Of the 145 houses demolished, 76 were pulled down after Demolition Orders had been made; and in the remaining 69 cases, although Closing Orders had been made, Demolition Orders were uncalled for since the houses were razed for other purposes, viz.

(1) For the improvement of adjoining houses; (2) To clear the site for new buildings, and (3) For Factory extensions. In each case, however, demolition was the result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The total number of houses demolished in the 13 years 1910-22, was 559.

The City Engineer kindly provides the following information :—

PLANS APPROVED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	304	10	60	36	0	1	1	0	2	414
1902	556	29	53	66	0	0	0	0	10	714
1903	810	16	95	68	1	0	0	1	4	995
1904	535	26	80	56	3	0	0	0	16	716
1905	523	33	69	50	1	0	0	1	8	685
1906	1116	55	45	64	4	0	1	2	26	1313
1907	1275	70	45	105	1	0	1	4*	35	1536
1908	1084	16	42	94	2	1	1	0	17	1257
1909	1030	40	54	111	1	1	0	2	4	1243
1910	1205	34	62	141	2	0	1	2	30	1477
1911	1386	40	62	147	8	0	0	2	5	1650
1912	622	69	102	140	3*	0	0	3*	16	955
1913	1236	75	98	113	7	0	0	1	15	1545
1914	1189	43	91	118	2	1	0	4*	3	1451
1915	510	77	46	119	2*	2	0	0	6	762
1916	163	75	55	86	1	0	0	0	2	382
1917	287	69	34	46	3	0	0	0	8	447
1918	71	41	27	50	0	0	0	0	0	189
1919	126	63	54	272	2*	0	0	0	1	518
1920	686	55	55	308	0	0	0	0	2	1106
1921	36	20	34	122	0	0	0	6	0	218
1922	127	27	51	141	1	0	1	0	1	349

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.										
Year.	Houses.	Factories and Workshops	Alterations and Additions.	Miscellan's	Public Buildings.	Churches.	Chapels.	Schools.	Streets.	Totals.
1901	426	8	27	18	0	1	1	1	0	482
1902	403	18	19	21	0	0	0	0	6	467
1903	622	15	34	8	2	0	0	0	6	687
1904	671	13	39	21	0	0	0	2*	0	746
1905	378	14	14	11	2	0	0	1	6	426
1906	728	34	7	16	2	0	0	2	13	802
1907	10 0	48	20	32	2	0	0	1	18	1131
1908	1188	26	21	44	2	0	2	1	7	1291
1909	1169	32	28	49	5	0	0	1	14	1298
1910	959	45	20	61	2	0	0	0	13	1100
1911	1211	39	46	66	4	1	0	4*	19	1390
1912	894	67	53	99	2	0	0	0	5	1120
1913	838	67	60	80	12	0	0	4*	10	1071
1914	927	32	56	82	1	2*	0	1	14	1115
1915	785	46	50	85	2	0	0	1	7	976
1916	418	49	27	26	2*	1	0	1	8	532
1917	176	62	24	19	1	0	0	0	3	285
1918	251	29	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	294
1919	125	42	21	83	1	0	0	0	0	272
1920	277	55	27	103	0	0	0	0	6	468
1921	367	22	11	52	0	0	0	6	9	467
1922	+223	11	20	85	1	0	0	1*	7	348

\*Includes additions.

† The 223 houses completed include 143 for the Corporation Assisted Housing Scheme.

## NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

Total	...	...	...	...	...	240
(a) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme :—						
Within the City	...	...	...	...	...	59
Outside City Boundary	...	...	...	...	...	97
(b) Private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	84

## 1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

*Inspection—*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	730
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	623

## 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit, in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	...	475
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## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of houses which were rendered fit :—						
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	131
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- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—

(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	129
(b) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil

C. *Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning etc., Act, 1909—*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	No action taken under these Sections owing to the absence of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants.
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	

By the kindness of the Chadwick Trustees three lectures appertaining to Housing and Town Planning were delivered under the auspices of the Public Health Committee, by Professor Adshead in St. Mary's Hall, on October 2nd, 9th, and 16th.

The title of the first lecture was "The first 100,000 Houses of the Ministry of Health"; of the second, "Slum Clearance in the Future"; and of the third, "The Importance of Town Planning." The attendances at the lectures approximately were 120, 60, and 60.

I am appending to this Report an extended schedule of the ages at, and causes of death, and my Annual Report as School Medical Officer.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Coventry,

April 16th, 1922.



EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH, YEAR 1922.

\* Only those causes under which deaths were registered during the year are given in this Table.

No.	Cause of Death	Total	Males	Females
*6	Measles .. .. .	25	12	13
7	Scarlet Fever .. .	2	..	2
8	Whooping Cough ..	16	7	9
10	Influenza .. .. .	40	26	14
18	Erysipelas .. ..	1	1	..
19	(c) Varicella .. ..	2	2	..
20	(b) Septicaemia .. .	1	1	..
25	(a) Actinomycosis ..	1	..	1
28	(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	94	63	31
	(b) Phthisis (not defined as Tuberculous)	..	..	..
29	(b) Acute Miliary Tuberculosis ..	40	20	20
30	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	1	..	1
31	(b) Other Peritoneal and Intestinal Tubercle ..	9	5	4
32	Tuberculosis of Spinal Column ..	3	1	2
34	(c) Other Tuberculosis ..	2	2	..
35	Disseminated Tuberculosis ..	1	..	1
36	(a) Rickets .. ..	3	1	2
37	Syphilis .. .. .	3	1	2
39	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity ..	10	9	1
40	Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc.	48	26	22
41	Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum ..	25	13	12
42	Cancer of the Female Genital Organs .. .. .	15	..	15
43	Cancer of the Breast .. ..	16	..	16
44	Cancer of the Skin .. ..	1	1	..
45	Cancer of other or unspecified Organs .. .. .	20	11	9
46	(c) Other Tumours .. .. .	2	1	1
47	Rheumatic Fever .. ..	4	2	2
48	(b) Osteo-Arthritis .. ..	3	2	1
50	Diabetes .. .. .	14	10	4
51	Exophthalmic Goitre .. ..	1	..	1
54	Anæmia, Chlorisis .. ..	7	4	3
56	Alcoholism, Acute or Chronic Encephalitis .. ..	1	1	..



No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total	Males.	Females.	Ages.														85 and upwards
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	
85	Hæmorrhage, other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	(b) Epistaxis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Diseases of Nasal Fosse ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	(b) Laryngitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Diseases of the Thyroid Body ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
90	Bronchitis ..	118	54	64	12	7	3	1	..	1	..	2	4	4	7	11	38	24	4
91	Broncho-Pneumonia ..	52	27	25	25	14	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
92	(a) Lobar Pneumonia ..	25	14	11	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	4	3	6	..	3	1	2	..
92	(b) Pneumonia, type not stated..	27	20	7	3	2	2	2	..	1	1	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	..
93	(a) Empyema ..	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	(b) Other Pleurisy ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Pulmonary Apoplexy and Infarction ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) Pulmonary Cœdema and Congestion ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
96	(c) Hypostatic Pneumonia ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
98	Asthma ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..
	(b) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
100	(a) Tonsillitis ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
102	Ulcer of Stomach ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
103	(a) Inflammation of Stomach ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(b) Other Diseases of Stomach ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
104	(a) Infective Enteritis & Epidemic Diarrhœa ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
& 105	(b) Diarrhœa, not returned as Infective..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Enteritis, not returned as Infective ..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(d) Gastro-Enteritis, not returned as Infective ..	4	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Colic ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	(g) Ulceration of Intestines ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
109	(h) Duodenal Ulcer ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Appendicitis ..	14	11	3	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	1
	(a) Hernia ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
	(b) Intestinal Obstruction ..	11	4	7	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..
113	(a) Cirrhosis of the Liver, not returned as alcoholic ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Ages.																	85 and upwards.
			Males.	Females.	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
114	Biliary Calculi .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	85 and upwards.	
115	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
117	Peritonitis, cause unstated ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
118	(b) Other Abdominal Diseases ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
119	Acute Nephritis .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
120	(a) Bright's Disease as in 1901 list ..	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	
	(b) Nephritis (unqualified) 1 ..																		..	
124	(b) Nephritis (unqualified) 1 ..	15	11	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	3	1	..	..	
125	Diseases of the Bladder .. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
126	(b) Other Diseases of Urethra, etc. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
127	Diseases of Prostate .. ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	
	Non-Veneral Diseases of Male ..																		..	
	Genital Organs .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
129	Uterine Tumour, non-cancerous ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
130	(b) Other Menstrual Diseases ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
132	(b) Other Ovarian Diseases ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
134	(b) Hemorrhage of Pregnancy ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
136	(d) Ectopic Gestation .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
137	Puerperal Fever .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
138	(c) Puerperal Convulsions ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	
142	(a) Senile Gangrene .. ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
144	(a) Phlegmon .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Acute Abscess .. ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
145	(a) Ulcer, Bed sore .. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
146	Diseases of the Bones .. ..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
147	Diseases of the Joints .. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
150	(a) Congenital Hydrocephalus ..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c) Congenital Malformation of Heart ..																		..	
	(d) Other Congenital Malfor- mations ..	8	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
151	(a) Premature Birth .. ..	8	5	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Infantile Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .. ..	45	24	21	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
152	(c) Icterus Neonatorum .. ..	28	16	12	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy—	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Atelectasis .. ..	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
154	(a) Senile Dementia .. ..	120	47	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	28	55	
	(b) Senile Decay .. ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	33	

No.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Ages.															85 and upwards.
					0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85		
155	Suicide by Poison ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
156	Suicide by Asphyxia ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
157	Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation ..	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
158	Suicide by Drowning ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
159	Suicide by Firearms ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
160	Suicide by Cutting or Piercing Instruments ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
163	Other Suicides ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
167	Burns (conflagration excepted) ..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
168	Absorption of deleterious Gases (conflagration excepted) ..	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
169	Accidental Drowning ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
172	Injury by Fall ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	
175	Injury by other Crushing (vehicles railways, landslides, &c.) ..	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	
178	Excessive Cold ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
179	Effects of Heat ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
186	Other Violence ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
188	(a) Syncope (aged 1 year and under 70) ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
189	Ill-defined causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(a) Heart Failure (aged 1 year and under 70) ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
	(b) Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (aged 1 year and under 70) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTALS ..		1377	726	651	172	54	41	22	21	28	27	80	117	144	92	122	235	176	46	





CITY OF COVENTRY.



# Annual Report



OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1922.**

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P., *Chairman.*

MR. COUNCILLOR A. H. BARNACLE, O.B.E., *Vice-Chairman.*

THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. HEWITT, J.P.)

MR. ALDERMAN GOATE, J.P.	MR. COUNCILLOR HOLT.
" " W. LEE, J.P.	" " JONES, J.P.
" " SODEN, M.R.C.S., J.P.	" " MANDER.
" " WYLES.	" " A. TURNER.
MISS COUNCILLOR ARNOLD.	MISS H. DAVIDSON.
MR. COUNCILLOR BATES, B.Sc., J.P.	" A. E. FRENCH.
" " BAYLEY.	" M. SCAMPTON, J.P.
" " BIRCH.	MR. H. E. CALDICOTT.
" " CHESHIRE	" E. J. KIPPS, M.Sc.
" " FENNELL.	" J. W. LEE.
" " HALPIN, J.P.	" W. H. SPENCER.
" " HARRIS.	" P. V. VERNON, O.B.E.
	" H. J. WHITE.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer - E. H. SNELL, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers A. H. NEWTON, M.B., CH.B.  
- CONSTANCE B. CHALLIS, M.B., CH.B., B.Sc.

School Oculist - T. HARRISON BUTLER, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.

X-Ray Specialist - T. E. C. COLE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Aural Surgeon - F. W. SYDENHAM, M.D., F.R.C.S.ED.

School Dentists - M. RAESIDE L.D.S.  
- J. J. SHEVLIN, L.D.S.

School Nurses - { MRS. SHEVLIN (*née* A. M. MARKHAM). ††\*  
(Resigned 31st December, 1922.)  
MISS G. I. WHITE. †  
" A. L. LYDDON. §††\*  
" T. HARDING. †  
" E. POWELL. †  
(Resigned 30th April, 1922.)  
" F. E. PARIS. †  
(Appointed 1st July, 1922.)  
" E. R. SAUL. §\*<sup>a</sup>  
(Appointed 1st January, 1923.)

Cleansing Attendant - MRS. FISHER.

Clerks - T. F. MARSDEN.  
- MISS C. ABBOTT.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated Nurse.

\* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

<sup>a</sup> Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

# CITY OF COVENTRY.

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## Eighteenth Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, MADAME AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting the eighteenth Annual Report concerning the schools and school children under your superintendence in this City, a system of medical inspection having been inaugurated by your Council in 1905.

The Board of Education (December, 1920) issued a circular letter with suggestions for the arrangement of Annual Reports; and the subject matter of this Report is therefore arranged in accordance, as far as possible, with those suggestions.

### 1. Staff.

The names of the staff are set out on page 110.

### 2. General Observations.

The personnel of the school medical staff has undergone a number of changes during the year. Dr. Newton resigned his post at the end of November and was re-appointed, as from January 1st, 1923, as part-time Assistant School Medical Officer.

Nurse Powell resigned on April 30th, and the vacancy was filled by Nurse Paris, who commenced duties on July 1st.

Nurse Shevlin relinquished her post on December 31st. Nurse Saul was appointed, and commenced duties on January 1st, 1923.

The two whole-time Dentists, as in 1921, were at work during

the whole twelve months. The Tables shew that a substantial amount of work has been accomplished. The object kept in view is to get as much conservative dentistry done as possible rather than to increase the number of "cases" by a large percentage of extractions. Some time is inevitably lost by the non-keeping of appointments, and it is difficult to eliminate this altogether. In their report (page 118) the School Dentists discuss the influence of the nominal charge of 1/- per case on the number of children applying for treatment. The argument has two sides, though it has to be admitted that the collection of these fees does not result in a sum which is comparable with the actual expense of the treatment. (In 1922 the Dental fees obtained only amounted to £68).

The influence of this work on the after-health of those children dealt with may be expected to be great. After all, however, it has to be remembered that the mere dealing with individual defects as they arise is in no way solving the problem of the *prevention* of decay. As fresh children are admitted the same treatment is called for. As a measure of ridding the human race from the proclivity to dental caries, it may be expected to be as futile as the treatment of consumptives in sanatoria may be expected to be in solving the problem of the *prevention* of tuberculosis. Unfortunately, our knowledge of the pathological causes of dental caries is not as complete as it should be—the remedy is not solely to be found in the daily use of the beneficial tooth brush—and it is a matter for satisfaction that the Medical Research Council of the Privy Council, in consultation with the Ministry of Health, appointed a Committee in 1921 for the investigation of the causes of Dental Disease.

During the autumn, with the consent of your Education Committee, Mr. H. C. Birch, Educational Manager of Messrs. D. and W. Gibbs, Ltd., gave a series of about 33 Lectures on Dental Hygiene in the schools to senior children. The lectures were attended by over 7,000 children, and appear to have been received with considerable interest.

The other special departments of the Clinic (viz., the Eye, X-Ray, and Ear and Throat) continued work as usual.

The Eye Clinic has been transferred from the Cheylesmore School to the King Street Clinic; this became necessary owing to the inadequate accommodation provided for the large numbers attending for treatment.



Considerable expense has been saved in the cleaning and overhauling of the X-Ray apparatus, Mr. W. J. Marston, Assistant Manager, Electricity Department, having kindly carried out this work, when necessary.

Attention should be drawn to the obvious advantages to the health of the few children dealt with at the Corley Camp and the Centaur Road Open-Air Classes (pages 124-126).

Reference should be made to the valuable report by Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, on her work (page 127). It may be hoped that in the not distant future a similar Organiser may be appointed to deal with the physical education of boys.

### **3. School Hygiene.**

Coventry has 27 Elementary Schools, 4 Secondary Schools, 1 Junior Technical School, and 1 School for Mental Defectives (non-residential).

There are 19 Council Elementary Schools and 8 Non-Provided Elementary Schools.

The nominal total accommodation of the Elementary Schools at the close of the year was for 20,871 scholars. There were 21,704 children on the school registers.

The average percentage attendance for the year was 89.2.

The attendance was greatly reduced owing to an epidemic of Measles during the latter part of the year.

The alterations in the accommodation which took place during 1922 were that Thomas Street School was closed, and at the end of the year the senior boys of St. Peter's School were transferred to other neighbouring schools, thus reducing the accommodation at St. Peter's from 468 to 340. As St. Peter's is a very old type of school, which under better financial conditions would be closed entirely, this reduction in the number of children is to be regarded as an improvement. Otherwise the condition of the schools remains as reported on in 1920 and 1921.

### **4. Medical Inspection.**

The arrangements for and methods of inspection have remained as for several years past and as described in detail in the Annual Report for 1920.

(a) The Age Groups of children inspected are :—

- (1) "Entrants," ages 5 and 6 years; (2) "Leavers," ages 12 and 13 years; (3) "Intermediates," aged 8 years; and (4) all children admitted during the year, not falling within these groups, who have never previously been examined.

(b) The Board's Schedule has been carried out in full.

(c) For the early ascertainment of crippling defects, dependence is chiefly placed upon reports by the school teachers and the attendance officers.

## 5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*

(1) *Body.*—This is not a condition for which corrective measures often have to be taken. During the year 27 children have been found so unusually dirty or flea-bitten as to require notification to the parents. Badly flea-bitten cases are reported to the Public Health Department, and efforts are then made by the Sanitary Inspectors to obtain disinfestation of the houses and bedding.

(2) *Head.*—The number of children whose heads are sufficiently verminous to require notification in some form or other to the parent shows a distinct increase over last year. In 1920 the notifications sent out amounted to 17% of the number of children examined, in 1921 to 19%, and in 1922 to 23%. There has been a slight falling off, however, in the percentage of cases so severe as to require either exclusion or cleansing notice.

Children who require to be dealt with under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921, are cleansed at the Cleansing Station attached to the Clinic. During the year 73 cases were so dealt with under the Act. In addition to these cases, 245 were dealt with at the voluntary request of the parents. Other treatment carried out at the Cleansing Station included 37 baths; these were given chiefly for scabies; some, however, were for uncleanliness. Altogether, 2,343 visits by children were paid to the Cleansing Station.

There was one prosecution under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908, against a parent for allowing his child again to appear

in a verminous condition after having been cleansed at the Clinic. A fine of 5/- was imposed.

**TABLE SHOWING UNCLEANLINESS OF HEADS.**

SCHOOL.	Number of Children (vermi- nous)	NOTICES SENT.			
		Cleansing Notices.	Exclusion Notices.	Head Notices.	TOTAL.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—					
Broad Street.. ..	96	..	4	162	166
Centaur Road .. ..	52	3	10	56	69
Cheylesmore.. ..	75	16	9	79	104
Earlsdon .. ..	43	2	7	48	57
Edgewick .. ..	31	..	10	64	74
Folly Lane .. ..	13	5	2	9	16
Frederick Bird .. ..	86	6	16	102	124
Holbrook Lane .. ..	129	8	36	292	336
John Gulson . .. .	76	3	32	117	152
Little Heath.. ..	16	1	7	23	31
Narrow Lane .. ..	53	15	15	146	176
Paradise .. ..	38	1	15	89	105
Radford .. ..	28	2	9	57	68
Red Lane .. ..	149	22	61	333	416
St. Peter's .. ..	37	2	4	49	55
South Street.. ..	99	16	6	106	128
Spon Street .. ..	122	13	15	127	155
Stoke Council .. ..	68	6	8	65	79
Wheatley Street .. ..	80	2	10	82	94
All Saints' .. ..	20	1	3	26	30
St. Elizabeth's .. ..	22	..	11	48	59
St. John's .. ..	43	3	12	32	47
St. Mark's .. ..	40	6	8	59	73
St. Mary's .. ..	29	..	6	47	53
St. Michael's .. ..	51	7	9	51	70
St. Osburg's .. ..	31	5	2	31	38
Stoke C. of E. .. ..	11	..	..	11	11
Wheatley Street Special .. ..	4	..	..	4	4
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—					
Barr s Hill .. ..	13	..	3	10	13
Totals .. ..	1555	145	330	2328	2803

(b) *Minor Ailments.*

See Table IV., page 146.

*Ringworm of the Head.*—The steady reduction in the number of cases of this condition still persists. The cases discovered numbered 183 in 1920, 84 in 1921, and 74 in 1922. The number of children out of school on account of this condition on 31st December, 1919, was 41; in 1920, 30; in 1921, 25; and in 1922, 20.

During the year two or three children were discovered suffering from bald patches as the result of X-Ray treatment. In order

to investigate the matter all cases who had received X-Ray treatment since August, 1918, were followed up wherever possible. There were found 21 cases of varying degrees of baldness; most of them cases of scanty hair or small bald patches easily covered by the hair of other parts of the scalp. Six cases, however, were so bald that marked disfigurement must be admitted. In only one of these cases did there appear to have been a possible extraneous cause, viz., an attack of impetigo.

The outstanding fact seems to be that the whole of these 21 cases received treatment between March, 1920, and January, 1921 (with one exception, they were all between March, 1920, and November, 1920). September, 1920, holds the record with 10 cases in that month alone. Neither before nor since this period is there a record of a single case of alopecia (baldness). These results were shown to Dr. Cole, X-Ray Specialist, who remembered that he had at that time a particular tube which probably worked "too fiercely." Notes of the particular tube used were not at that time kept sufficiently regularly to afford definite evidence on this point.

There does not appear to be any other cause for these cases of alopecia. Twelve of them were boys, nine of them girls. "Whole" head or "part" seemed to have no bearing; two or three of them had received two applications to the same area, but on the other hand there are records of other cases receiving second applications where no alopecia has resulted. The same remark applies to cases of impetigo.

It appears, therefore, that the particular tube (or tubes) was the cause of the unsatisfactory results. It has accordingly been arranged that all cases shall in future be examined three months after treatment, and also that a careful record of the tube used in each case shall be kept. In this way a tube which appeared to give unsatisfactory results could be at once discarded.

The only other point worthy of note in this table (IV.) is the considerable reduction in the number of cases of impetigo (sores) as against last year. Daily treatment of such conditions as discharging ears, sore eyes, etc., is carried on at the Clinic after school hours. On the whole the children attend regularly, even when the condition requires months of treatment.

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids.*

See Table IV. C. on page 147.

This table includes such conditions as enlarged turbinates, deflected nasal septum and other obstructive conditions of the nose. The actual number of enlarged tonsils and adenoids considered to require operation was 400, of which 205 received operative treatment, *i.e.*, roughly, 50%. This percentage is about the same as for 1921, but considerably less than 1920, in which year it was 69%. The percentage of children found at the systematic inspection to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids last year was 2.9. This condition is not one about which the Assistant School Medical Officers are in the habit of dogmatising; in the majority of cases parents are told that the operation, although in the Doctor's opinion advisable, is a question on which they should consult a specialist.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

See Tables II. and III. on pages 144 and 145.

Many delicate children are seen in whom one is strongly of opinion that tuberculosis is the cause of the ill-health, but in whom no signs can be found. The children shown in Table III. as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs are those who have been seen by the Tuberculosis Officer, and considered by him to be either definitely tubercular or sufficiently suspicious to be sent to a Sanatorium. Those shown as attending school are children who have received treatment and are so much improved as to be considered fit to attend. During the year 4 boys and 4 girls were admitted to Sanatoria. The Tuberculosis Officer states that during the year 186 children of school age were examined by him. Of these, 8 girls and 3 boys were considered to be suffering from definite pulmonary tubercle, and 3 girls and 1 boy from non-pulmonary tubercle.

(e) *Skin Diseases.*

(f) *External Eye Disease.*

See Minor Ailments above, and Table IV. A., page 146.

(g) *Vision.*

See Table IV. B., page 146.

The number of cases of defective vision found at the systematic examination represents 7.2% of the children examined.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Harrison Butler.



				ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.	
				City Cases.	County Children attending City Schools		
Submitted to Refraction ...				783	58	53	
Glasses prescribed ...				641	36	50	
				No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Hypermetropia ...				213	33.0	15	41.6
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...				214	33.3	14	38.8
Myopia ...				47	7.3	4	11.1
Myopic Astigmatism ...				79	12.3	4	11.1
Mixed Astigmatism ...				102	15.9	5	13.8
Corneal or other opacities ...				31	48.3	14	38.8

(h) *Ear Disease and Hearing.*

Apart from cases in which children are congenitally deaf and dumb, the great majority of cases of deafness are due to Middle Ear Disease (a disease which shows itself by ear discharge). To some extent this form of deafness is preventable, and can even be reduced where it already exists. Towards the end of the year the necessary apparatus was purchased and a small weekly ear clinic commenced where cases were examined, and suitable ones treated. It is too early yet to speak of results.

The number of children suffering from such conditions treated at the Clinic is shown in Table IV., on page 146.

(i) *Dental Defects.*

The School Dentists, Mr. M. Raeside and Mr. J. J. Shevlin, report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the year as follows:—

“During the year 1922, 3,246 cases were treated and completed. Of this number 2,561 were children of the systematic age-groups, 6, 7, 8 and 9, the remaining 685 belonging to ‘other ages.’ The visits made by children to the Clinic numbered 5,885.

The result of our systematic inspections was rather disappointing. Out of the total number, 5,302 examined, 3,338 were referred for treatment, but only 1,660 actually received treatment, approximately 50%. This is a very poor return for the time and energy expended, but, unfortunately, a great many of those examined and referred for treatment during the latter months of the year were afterwards laid up with measles, and so were unable

to attend in time to have their numbers included in this year's returns. Owing to unemployment, the inability to pay the 1/- fee also prevented a certain percentage of parents accepting treatment for their children. This 1/- fee stands in the way of many, especially when, as often happens, two or three children from the same family require attention at the same time. They cannot afford it. Although it is pointed out to them that this fee will be remitted if necessary, most of them are unwilling to plead poverty. Most refusals, however, are due to indifference and ignorance of the benefits to be derived from early conservative dentistry. It is very difficult to convince some parents of the importance of early treatment, and to induce them to believe that children of six years of age have already four permanent molars in position. It is among this class that more frequent visiting by the school nurses might do a great deal of good.

In Table IV. D. 2 (page 147), it will be noticed that 2,834 permanent teeth were filled—an increase over last year of 878. This increase is due largely to our adding on this year the age-group nine for inspection and treatment. A large number in this group had refused treatment in preceding years, with the result that three to six permanent teeth per child required fillings. The majority of these teeth were very badly decayed, due to the previous years' neglect, and so entailed extra time in successfully conserving them. No permanent teeth are extracted if they can possibly be saved. We may mention here that it is gratifying to find on re-examination of those children who had treatment in previous years how very little more was required. This becomes more marked as time goes on.

Treatment was also given to 62 children attending Secondary Schools. The treatment given necessitated 170 visits to the Clinic, and included 131 fillings—synthetic porcelains and amalgams—8 scalings and gum treatment, 4 root-fillings, 31 permanent and 11 temporary teeth extracted, 35 local and one nitrous oxide anæsthetics, and 47 'other operations,' viz., dressings, temporary fillings, etc.

In the early part of the year arrangements were made to supply tooth brushes, suitable for the use of children, at cost price. Every child was given instruction in its proper use. Two gross of tooth brushes were distributed in this way, mostly to children who otherwise would probably have had to do without one."

The schools visited and the results of examination are as follows :—

School.	Children Examined.					Referred for Treatment.	Actually Treated.	Re. Treated.
	Six Years.	Seven Years.	Eight Years.	Nine Years.	Totals.			
Centaur Road ...	129	177	158	...	464	249	215	20
Radford ...	64	61	88	76	287	189	98	25
Narrow Lane ...	62	66	55	46	229	164	65	3
Holbrook Lane ...	28	51	46	44	169	121	48	1
South Street ...	62	75	154	76	367	266	101	12
St. Osburg's ...	37	30	34	...	101	68	33	...
Red Lane ...	132	145	116	104	497	324	173	16
St. Mark's ...	44	48	35	44	171	116	55	6
St. Mary's ...	32	29	39	40	140	94	46	9
Frederick Bird ...	146	190	181	134	651	434	217	59
John Gulson ...	109	135	151	130	525	378	147	66
Folly Lane ...	137	92	134	102	465	309	156	9
St. Peter's ...	42	65	82	54	243	161	82	22
Broad Street ...	...	33	141	123	297	218	79	24
Paradise ...	68	84	...	...	152	98	54	2
St. John's ...	44	46	64	...	154	90	64	5
Thomas Street ...	41	39	6	...	86	59	27	1
Totals ...	1175	1366	1484	973	4998	3338	1660	280

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

The following table gives an analysis of the known cripples in the City :—

Talipes (deformity of the feet) ...	...	7
Infantile Paralysis—		
Leg ...	...	31
Arm and Leg ...	...	6
Congenital abnormality ...	...	13
Flat foot ...	...	3
Tuberculosis of spine ...	...	5
„ „ arm ...	...	2
„ „ leg ...	...	7
Cerebral Palsy—		
Leg ...	...	1
Leg and arm ...	...	2
Pseudo-hypertrophic Paralysis ...	...	3
Injury ...	...	6
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	...	1
Scoliosis ...	...	3
Post Diphtheritic Paralysis ...	...	1
Total ...	...	91

"*Congenital abnormalities*" are mostly dislocated hips; it also includes a child born with only an upper arm on one side and one born with a deformed hand.

"*Flat Feet.*"—These are cases so severe as to need treatment by apparatus. A mild degree of flatness is very common among the older children. The worst cases are given special exercises at school.

"*Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis.*"—This is a very serious condition of unknown origin; two of the cases are definite and one suspected; one of the cases is now so severe as to be unable to attend school.

*Rheumatoid Arthritis.*—This boy (referred to in Table) has been sent to a hospital for crippled children.

*Scoliosis.*—Severe curved spine. The three cases of this condition are the result of Rickets. The ordinary slight curvature, which is common among quickly-growing girls, is treated by special exercises at school.

Many of the cases of old Tubercular Disease and of Infantile Paralysis require apparatus, at any rate to correct the shortening of one leg. In many cases the parents cannot afford to provide this, or, if they do provide it in the first place, cannot afford to have the alterations and repairs executed which become necessary as the result of growth and wear. If the Education Committee wished to supply such apparatus they would have to bear the whole cost, unless a medical certificate were produced to the effect that the child could not attend school unless so provided. Fortunately, there are few children whose defect is so severe. Nevertheless, there are a considerable number of children known to be badly needing apparatus which would make them more comfortable, less conspicuous, and would prevent further deformity arising. What can be done through voluntary agencies has been done, but undoubtedly some regular means of providing necessary surgical apparatus is badly needed in this City.

## **6. Infectious Disease.**

All cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of head teachers are required, under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, to be notified by them to the Medical Officer of Health. Doubtful cases of infection are sent to the Clinic for examination,

or, if necessary, one of the Assistant School Medical Officers visits the school.

Below will be found a table showing the periods of exclusion which are in force in this City for the respective diseases.

With regard to Diphtheria, all cases and contacts are swabbed by the school nurses, and are not allowed to return to school until two successive negatives in the former case and one in the latter have been obtained. In this connection 212 swabs were taken during the year.

It has not been necessary during 1922 to close any school on account of infectious disease.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

Infectious disease.	Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection.	Earliest date of return to school after an attack.
Small Pox .. ..	18 days	When all scabs have fallen off.
Chicken Pox .. ..	18 days	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	14 days	Variable, generally "6" or "7" weeks, sometimes longer.
Diphtheria .. ..	12 days	Very variable; may attend school when certified by Medical Officer of Health.
Measles .. ..	16 days	Three weeks.
Whooping Cough .. ..	21 days	When the cough has disappeared.
German Measles .. ..	16 days	About three weeks.
Mumps .. ..	24 days	Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided.
Typhoid Fever .. ..	28 days	Only on medical advice.

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease.

In the case of Mumps only the affected children are excluded.

The following Girls' Departments, since they are combined with Infants' Departments, should follow the rule for the latter:—

Little Heath.	St. Elizabeth's.	St. Peter's Junior.
St. John's.	Stoke C. of E.	

The above table is re-inserted here for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

On page 63 is a table setting out the number of notifications of alleged infectious disease among school children, or in houses in which school children live, received from schools by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.



## 7. Following up.

A card is made out for every child in whom is found any defect which is likely to be benefited by treatment. At the end of about six weeks from the examination the nurses take these cards school by school and find out what has been done. Where the condition has been treated the card is marked and returned to its box; where nothing has been done, the parent is visited to find out the reason, and an attempt made to overcome prejudice, apathy, or whatever is the obstruction. Frequently recalcitrant parents are persuaded to pay a further visit to the Assistant School Medical Officers to be assured of the benefit likely to follow the treatment advised.

In connection with this work the following table shows the number of home visits paid by the school nurses :—

Condition.	Visits Paid.
Eyes .. .. .	352
Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. .	149
Teeth .. .. .	67
Ringworm .. .. .	138
Uncleanliness .. .. .	39
Diphtheria .. .. .	90
Miscellaneous .. .. .	158
TOTAL ..	993

In addition to these home visits they have paid 848 visits to schools.

### HOME CIRCUMSTANCES.

The homes of children with dirty or verminous heads and bodies are visited by the nurses. In the course of these and other visits to the homes the nurses come across sanitary defects of various kinds; these are specified on a card and sent through to the Health Department. A Sanitary Inspector then visits the house and reports to the Medical Officer of Health on the conditions; it is then dealt with on its merits.

The following is a summary of the defects referred to the Health Department during the year :—

ALLEGED NUISANCE.	Number Reported.	Number dealt with.
Damp walls, ceilings, etc. ..	1	1
Dilapidated walls, floors, etc. ..	2	2
Dirty walls, ceilings, etc. .. ..	5	5
Miscellaneous .. ..	2	2
	10	10

## 8. Medical Treatment.

The points arising under this heading have been already dealt with under heading 5.

## 9. Open-Air Education.

The Education Committee provide two open-air schools during the summer months. One, Corley Camp, is a residential school, situated on high ground five miles from the City.

The other is of the nature of a playground class held on part of the roof of Centaur Road School. This is non-residential, but the children are kept there from 9 a.m. till 4-30 p.m., and receive a mid-day meal.

### *Corley Camp.*

The following report is furnished by Miss E. Townsend, the Teacher in charge :—

“ The Corley Camp Open-Air School commenced its eighth session on May 24th, and closed on September 27th, 1922—a period of eighteen weeks.

The number of children in attendance was the same as in 1921—eleven girls and five boys, between the ages of 6 and 13 years. With one exception they stayed the whole period.

They arrived on the afternoon of May 24th, looking pale, forlorn and miserable—many of them had not left their homes previously. The average age of the children was  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years, rather younger than usual.

During the first month, with warm sunny weather, which enabled us to take long walks to the woods and Corley Moor, the children

improved wonderfully, forgetting their ailments and taking a keen interest in their surroundings.

The daily routine of the Camp has been the same as in 1921:—Breakfast 8 a.m., bed 7-30 p.m., with  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours for school,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours rest, and the remainder of the time for meals, games and walks.

I have found the school work somewhat difficult, the educational attainments of the children being so varied; one child, ten years old, was unable to read owing to absence from school for two to three years; another girl of the same age was doing Infant School work; a girl nine years of age could not tell me where her home was, her age, or standard at school.

In spite of all these drawbacks, I have to report that the improvement in the children has been very marked—not only are they more sociable and better behaved, but their outlook on life is more normal, and they have become independent, self-possessed little people.

I very much regret that many more children cannot share the benefits of an open-air life, combined with good food, plenty of sleep, and regular habits.

Unfortunately, the summer was a very wet one, and on several occasions we had school and meals in the dormitory, as it was impossible to use the other shelters, while at other times it needed all the energies of the staff to keep the beds dry."

#### List of Children at Corley Camp, 1922.

Sex.	Age.	Length of stay.	Complaint.	Gain in Weight.
G.	13	18 weeks	Sub-acute Rheumatism	15½ lbs
G.	11-12	18 "	General Debility	14½ "
G.	11	18 "	" "	9½ "
G.	10	18 "	" "	11½ "
G.	9-10	18 "	" "	13 "
G.	9	18 "	Chronic Dyspepsia	10¾ "
G.	9	18 "	General Debility	8½ "
G.	9	18 "	Chronic Dyspepsia	10 "
B.	8-9	17 "	General Debility, subject to Bronchitis	9 "
G.	8-9	18 "	General Debility, subject to Bronchitis	7¾ "
G.	8-9	18 "	General Debility	10¾ "
G.	7-8	18 "	" "	11 "
B.	8	18 "	" "	5¾ "
B.	7-8	18 "	" "	3½ "
B.	6-7	15 "	" "	4¾ "
B.	6	18 "	" "	6½ "
B.	8	2½ "	" "	1½ "

Dr. Newton reports as follows:—

"The good effects of the Camp life were as marked during 1922 as during the previous years. The discomforts of this life

during the wet summer seemed to have no ill-effects on either the health or spirits of the children. I was particularly interested in two children said to be so subject to colds and bronchitis that they could hardly be allowed out of the house in wet weather. They spent the whole summer at the camp, never wore shoes or stockings except when going on the hard road, and never had a cold or a suspicion of bronchitis.

For economic reasons it was decided that for 1922, not only should the proposed extension to 20 children be deferred, but that the duration of the Camp should be reduced from 24 to 18 weeks."

*Open-Air Class at Centaur Road School.*

Dr. Challis reports as follows :—

"The work of this school has been carried on satisfactorily. The type of defect is shown in the appended table.

In all but two cases the general health was improved, in some cases markedly. In one of the exceptions, consent was not obtained for an operation for removal of adenoids, and the other exception suffered from Asthma, and only attended for two months.

It is noteworthy that the general health of the children in many cases deteriorated during the Whitsuntide and Summer vacations.

The parents in certain cases have expressed their appreciation of the improvement in health and appetite of their children."

The type of children selected is shewn below :—

Defect.			Number.
Debility	...	...	11
Chorea (and rheumatism)	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	9
Anæmia	...	...	3
Malnutrition	...	...	3
Organic heart disease	...	...	1
Enuresis and nervousness	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	1
Dyspepsia	...	...	1
Tuberculosis :—			
Glands	...	...	1
Suspected Phthisis	...	...	2
Suspected bronchial glands	...	...	1
Lupus	...	...	1

## 10. Physical Training.

Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training, having returned to her duties, the co-operation of her work with that of the School Medical Department was resumed. That is to say, children suffering from defects which can be remedied by special physical training have been reported to her in order that she might arrange for this.

Concerning her work, Miss Brown reports as follows:—

“The value of scientific physical training is becoming more widely appreciated in Coventry, and the practical side of the subject is gradually enlarging the scope and variety of its activities. In the schools physical exercises are regularly practised, and the children are encouraged to play organised games, to learn the art of swimming, and to dance the traditional Folk Dances, while voluntary agencies in the City are actively inculcating the wholesome use of leisure hours by means of evening gymnastic classes, play centre, camps, etc.

**Scheme of Work.**—The scheme of physical training followed in the elementary schools under the Coventry Education Committee is that suggested by the Board of Education in the Syllabus published in 1919, the lessons being conducted by the class teachers with my help and supervision.

There are now fifty-two elementary school departments, one special school and two open-air classes under my supervision as Organiser of Physical Training, and throughout the year I have visited them in rotation. During my visits I give demonstration lessons, explain difficulties, discuss improvements, and generally endeavour to raise the standard of work and to increase the physical efficiency of the children.

In all girls' departments, a period of 15 to 20 minutes each day is devoted to physical training, while in many infants' departments two short periods are set apart for physical and recreative exercises.

In some departments, where accommodation permits, one of the periods is lengthened, and folk dancing, organised games and swimming are introduced.

The theoretical side of the subject is imparted by means of health talks and lessons on personal hygiene and elementary physiology. In the secondary schools of Coventry the physical training is in the hands of experts, whose schemes of work are on the same lines as that followed in the elementary schools, but of a more advanced character.

**The Physical Training Lesson.**—The introduction of the daily physical training lesson has proved beneficial. A higher standard of work has been obtained, there is a noticeable improvement in the carriage of the children, they show greater alertness and endurance, and physiologically a higher standard of health is derived from the regular and scientific exercise.

**Breathing Exercises.**—Deep breathing exercises are taken every day, and in all classes, and in the fresh air when possible. They are usually preceded by handkerchief drill, including ‘blowing the nose,’



but I find in the majority of classes a varying number of children who do not yet carry the necessary pocket handkerchief.

**Running Exercise.**—During the exercise of running, the distance covered is gradually, within limit, increased each day, and the pupils are trained to control the respiration during this violent exercise.

**Slippers.**—In schools where, on inclement days, the central hall is used for physical training, the children are making slippers which they can wear at this time. A sole of felt, carpet, etc., cut to the size of the child's foot, is edged with a strip of knitting about two inches wide, which is then drawn up along its free edge. This provides an inexpensive, light, supple foot-gear, which allows of free and strengthening movements of ankles and feet, and which can be made by even the younger children in the girls' departments.

Such slippers, with a somewhat stouter sole, are of practical use, and most advantageous to the child if worn during the physical training lesson taken in the playground.

**Folk Dancing.**—In most girls' and infants' departments one physical training period each week is devoted to folk dancing. The children thoroughly enjoy this work, and the improvement in poise has proved its value. The dances taught are usually simple in step and varied in formation, and by discouraging artificiality and posturing, make a strong appeal to all girls, however inexpert they may be. The music which usually accompanies the dancing reveals the character of the dance, and in its close interpretation lies much of the art and beauty of the evolutions. Unfortunately, there are at least six girls' departments in Coventry elementary schools which are not equipped with a piano. Under these conditions, to dance with grace, rhythm, character, and good interpretation, is almost impossible, although the steps and formations may be quite correct. These girls leave the infants' departments, where music enters largely into their lives, and pass into a department where the piano is unheard. They are thus deprived of a possible avenue of happiness, education and culture.

**Folk Dance Festival.**—The result of the effort put into the folk dance lessons was shown last May at the Festival held at the Charterhouse Grounds, under the auspices of the Educational Handwork Association. Children from at least 29 departments took part in the demonstration, and gave a graceful and artistic display.

**Music Festival.**—Several teams of elementary school children also competed in the Coventry Musical Festival, held in November, and were in many cases highly complimented by Mr. Cecil Sharp, Honorary Director of the English Folk Dance Society.

**Organised Games.**—In some departments, one of the physical training periods in each week is extended, and organised games, specially suitable for older pupils, are introduced, e.g., Net Ball, Captain Ball, Rounders, for girls, and Football (Association and Rugby) for boys.

**Net Ball.**—At the time of my appointment under the Coventry Education Committee this game was played in only one elementary

school in Coventry. Two seasons ago, ten other schools secured the apparatus and commenced inter-school matches, and last season the number of departments playing this game increased to sixteen. During the present season the number has further increased to twenty, leaving only four girls' departments which do not play net ball, and this is due either to inability to raise money for the purchase of apparatus or to the lack of playing space.

The game has aroused much interest and enthusiasm, and in some departments the teachers responsible for it have as many as six teams of players amongst the older girls.

The local inter-school league matches are played according to a plan arranged by me at the beginning of the season, and each school plays nine such matches. Last season a committee of net ball teachers, of which I am Chairman, was formed, to discuss any difficulties which arise, to arouse interest in the game, and to bring school teams into closer touch and co-ordination. This committee is now a sub-committee of the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association, from which it receives a small yearly grant. The 'knock-out' matches in connection with the net ball trophy, presented by the Thomson Trust, are now in progress. The Shield was won last season by Edgewick School team.

A few weeks ago a City net ball team was formed for the purpose of playing inter-town matches. It has already met teams at Wolverhampton, Rugby and Warwick, and other fixtures have yet to be played. We hope to form a Midland Elementary Schools Net Ball League for the purpose of encouraging inter-town matches.

In addition to the league matches, neighbouring schools play 'friendly' games.

In Coventry, many teachers play organised games, and we have at least four teachers' teams playing net ball.

**Other Games.**—Simple singing and running games are given as part of the physical training lesson in the infants' departments, and are the ground-work for the more difficult team and relay races taken in the middle and upper classes.

The team system in games has been introduced into most schools, and often the principle has been applied to other subjects with very encouraging results.

At present the elementary schools in Coventry possess no playing fields, and no grant is made by the Education Committee for the provision of games apparatus. Some schools have provided themselves with bean bags and balls, and twenty girls' departments have managed to buy net ball apparatus. Such expenditure and upkeep, especially during times of general unemployment, are found to be a drain on the voluntary resources of some schools and to be impossible of achievement in others.

**Swimming.**—All the instruction in swimming was arranged to be given at the Central Baths, as we were unable to secure the use of Messrs. Courtauld's bath as heretofore.

The season commenced on May 15th, 1922, and continued for a period of seventeen weeks.

Beginners were taught the breast stroke, in accordance with the methods of the Amateur Swimming Association. I had previously visited all girls' departments and demonstrated the land drill, and this instruction was followed up during the physical training lessons and continued at the Baths during the swimming season.

The number of classes taken each week was 38—17 for girls and 21 for boys—and of these, 19 were arranged to be held out of school hours.

All the instruction was given by the teachers, who, owing to the exigencies of the financial position, volunteered to take, without fee, the nineteen classes held out of school hours. This voluntary work was accepted by the Education Committee, and the instruction in swimming proceeded as usual during the season. The maximum number of pupils allowed in each class was 35 boys and 30 girls, and the number of children who received instruction during the season was 1,521—604 girls and 917 boys.

The number of lessons given during the season was 556, and the number of attendances was 16,961, the boys registering 10,468 and the girls 6,493.

Early in the season the Baths Committee arranged two demonstrations, one for boys and one for girls, showing the various swimming strokes performed according to the methods of the Amateur Swimming Association. These demonstrations were very much appreciated and were intelligently followed by the children.

Towards the end of the season the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association arranged a swimming gala, the 22nd Annual Schools Gala arranged by that body, and various shield and championship events were competed for by the children.

The Baths Committee again awarded Proficiency Certificates, and 179 were won by the children, 94 by the girls and 85 by the boys, as follows:—

**First Class Certificates** (90 yards in 100 seconds).

23 won by girls and 5 by boys.

**Second Class Certificates** (girls, 60 yards breast stroke and 30 yards back stroke: boys, 90 yards breast stroke and 30 yards back stroke).

3 won by girls and 7 by boys.

**Third Class Certificates** (30 yards breast stroke in approved style).

68 won by girls and 73 by boys.

**Swimming Club.**—Early in the year I formed a teachers' swimming club, which later was named the 'Three Spires Ladies' Swimming Club.' The present membership is 107.

It is confidently hoped that through such a medium the art of swimming may reach a high level of proficiency, and that its influence may be felt in the schools and throughout the City.

**Sports Day.**—An annual sports day for all the schools is organised by the Coventry Elementary Schools Athletic Association, and the trophies held by the Association are competed for by the children.

**Medical Work.**—The Physical Training department under the Education Committee continues to keep in close touch with the school medical service. During the year 144 cases of minor deformities amongst school children have been reported to me by the Assistant School Medical Officers. These cases are visited by me at the various schools, and I find that usually the children practise faithfully the suitable corrective exercises suggested by me. Sometimes the class teacher or head teacher supervises the performance of the corrective exercises, especially in the case of very young children.

A large number of mouth breathers are reported. On examination I find that sometimes the habit is a long-standing one. Very often, however, it is due to the inability to use the handkerchief effectively, and in some cases to the lack of the handkerchief itself. The nostrils become filled with putrefying matter which prevents fresh air reaching the lungs through the normal channel, and this, through deafness and catarrh, in time affects the mental condition of the child.

The open-air classes were again held at Centaur Road under the same teachers, and the physical training was arranged and supervised by me.

**Play Centres.**—Owing to financial difficulty, the Education Committee was reluctantly compelled to abandon the three evening play centres opened by them during the winter, 1920-21.

The Committee, however, granted the use of Cheylesmore School, and a centre was opened there on Tuesdays and Thursdays, under the auspices of the Educational Handwork Association. All the help given in the centre is of a voluntary character, and has been found most efficient and successful. The children are thoroughly enjoying the evenings spent in interesting occupations, and the centre is giving joy and happiness to hundreds of children in the district.

**Camping.**—There are 25 Girl Guide Companies in Coventry district, and of these seven companies are attached to elementary schools, and are usually under the direction of members of the day school staff.

Last summer three camping parties were arranged, and camped at Bourton Hall, Conway, and Cropredy respectively. Many girls were unable to camp owing to the limited number organised, and there is scope for the formation of many more camps by those qualified to do so."

## 11. Provision of Meals.

A few cases of under-feeding, where neither parents nor teachers have applied for school meals, have been met with and reported.

The School Medical Officers have inspected the premises and arrangements during meal times.

The total number of meals supplied during the year was 18,366; in the Municipal Restaurant 13,227, and in the Committee's Centres 5,139.

The number receiving meals at any one time varied from 186



for the week ending 7th January, to 33 for the week ending 19th August.

The decision of the Physical Welfare Sub-Committee to discontinue the feeding of children whose parents were receiving the full scale of relief from the Board of Guardians (except when there were more than five children in the family) has been the cause of a considerable decrease in the numbers catered for.

Mid-day meals only are provided, and these have been issued at four centres, viz., Broad Street School, John Gulson School, Spon Street School, and the Municipal Restaurant.

In May, however, it was found possible to close the school centres, all children being then fed at the Municipal Restaurant.

The cost per meal is approximately sixpence.

#### *Mid-day Meals at Special Schools.*

Not only at the Open-air School, but also at the Wheatley Street Special School, mid-day meals are provided under the supervision of the head mistress of the school.

From the week ending May 12th to the week ending October 13th, 3,232 dinners were provided at the Centaur Road Open-Air School; of these, 2,684 were for payment and 548 were issued free. On an average, 37 children per day receive meals during five days of the week. A charge of 2/- per week is made to parents of children receiving meals.

The following report was made during the course of the year by Dr. Newton on the meals then being served at the Municipal Restaurant and at Spon Street School. Alterations in the dietary were afterwards made, as far as possible, along the lines of this report, and the other defects mentioned were remedied.

“The meals supplied by the Education Authority being only one per diem, it would be pointless to work out in detail how much of each kind of food is supplied, since such knowledge would only be of value were the child's whole dietary being considered. Taken as a mid-day meal the quantity of food is adequate. The class of food which may be stated to be to some extent deficient, is fat. This is not an article of diet which is usually taken in any quantity with the mid-day meal, but in view of the fact that these particular children may not be getting an adequate quantity of fat in the meals supplied by their parents, it would be advisable to add this ingredient to the dinner. It could be done, for instance, by way of suet pastry or given as bread and butter pudding.

There is also an absence of green vegetables in the meals, which should be remedied. These will certainly not be taken by the children unless supplied with the dinners.



The meals might certainly be more varied. Looking at the first course supplied, one sees practically only one variant from a daily supply of 'Stew' in one form or another. Cuts from a joint are obviously not possible, because of the expense and because of the labour involved in economical carving, but more variety could be introduced by using some of the suggestions at the end of this report. The second course supplied does not show quite such monotony, but even here the range of puddings appears unnecessarily limited.

The above suggestions are not to be considered as a serious implication against the meals supplied. On the whole, they are good and adequate. There have been definite statements from parents, however, that the meals make the children sick. This arises, I believe, not from the character of the food, but from the way in which it is eaten. At the Municipal Restaurant a plateful of each course is laid out on the table for each child before he comes in, with the result that the child passes straight from the first to the second course, and finishes the whole meal in just over five minutes. There is a general atmosphere of hurry about the meals, which is bad for digestion. If the second course were not laid out until all the children at one table had finished the first, this would be avoided. This better method is adopted at Spon Street. At Spon Street, however, there is not sufficient seating accommodation for all the children. Seating some and not others led to so much disorder, that now all of them are made to stand for their meals. This, of course, leads to hurry and consequent liability to indigestion.

The only implement supplied to the children is a single spoon, with which to eat both courses. The opportunity might be taken when feeding these children of educating them in the use of proper implements.

**Suggested Additional Courses.**—Sausage and mash with green vegetables. Boiled bacon and peas or beans. Stewed rabbit. Boiled suet roll with currants, jam or treacle. Bread and butter pudding. Puddings of the marmalade and ginger type."

## 12. School Baths.

The special school for mental defectives is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath.

## 13. Co-operation of Parents.

In order to obtain, where possible, the presence of parents at the systematic examination an invitation is sent out the previous day.

The table on page 134 gives the percentage attendance of parents from the three age groups examined.

## 14. Co-operation of Teachers.

It is always found that teachers are willing to facilitate the work of medical inspection as much as they can. Frequently the

systematic inspection entails much inconvenience to them owing to the lack of special accommodation.

Most of the following-up is done by the School Nurses, but a list of defects found is always sent to the Head Teachers, who are asked to inspect the children thereon periodically, and thus save the Nurses a certain amount of time. Teachers frequently also interview parents, and take the opportunity of urging that the advice of the Medical Officers be taken.

Many special cases are seen at the Clinic as the result of teachers advising parents to bring their children.

### 15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

There is close co-operation with this department. With regard to the systematic inspection, the help of the Attendance Department is unnecessary, but a number of special cases are sent to the Clinic by the Attendance Officers. These are mostly cases of chronic illness, who are absent from school for long periods, and who should be under observation by the Medical Officers. Certificates of unfitness to attend school are not given to the parents but sent to the Attendance Department, the officers of which are then able to look up the children at the end of the period stated.

Parents' Percentage Attendance.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Parents' Attendances.	Number Examined.	Per cent.	Parents' Attendances.	Number Examined.	Per cent
Infants .. .. (Ages 5, 6 and 7)	993	1226	80.9	923	1110	83.1
Intermediate Age .. (Aged 8 years)	607	1009	60.1	723	1032	70.0
Leavers & Other Ages (Ages 9 to 14)	602	1464	41.1	762	1348	56.5
TOTALS ..	2202	3699	59.5	2408	3490	69.0

### 16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Much useful work is done by the Charity Organisation Society in sending children to Convalescent Homes on the advice

of the School Medical Officer. During the year 42 children have been sent either to the seaside or the country for periods varying from one to six months, the average being two months. The Homes to which children are sent are as follows:—The Royal Alexandra, Rhyl; The House Beautiful, Bournemouth; Rose Hill, Torquay; Moseley Convalescent Home; The Nursing Home, Stratford-on-Avon; Victoria House, Clevedon; and the Herbert Home, Bournemouth.

The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked and obtained. This assistance is often of great value with regard to parents of chronically verminous children.

One orphan child was by this means removed from the care of guardians, and the latter punished by prosecution.

## **17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

Ascertainment of children with the above defects is done by the teachers and the attendance officers. Undoubtedly a few children who have never been to school are missed, as is shown by the fact that occasionally such children are brought to the Clinic by parents without any previous reference to either of the above-mentioned officials.

The numbers of these children who are known are given in the table on page 145.

*Mental Defectives.*—The Special School at Wheatley Street has accommodation for 72 children. During the year 13 children were admitted and 15 have left the school. The average number on the roll was 62, and the average attendance 54.2.

Dr. Newton reports as follows:—“During the year, what is called an “Intelligence Quotient” has been worked out for all the children at the special school according to the Stanford Revision of the Terman scale. The method of using this scale is so concisely laid down in Terman’s book that results obtained by different workers are usefully comparable. The Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.) is ascertained by dividing the obtained mental age by the actual age, and then, for convenience of recording, multiplying by 100. The I.Q. is said not to vary with age.

The following table shows the results obtained at the Wheatley Street Special School:—

Intelligence Quotient.	Boys.	Girls.
30 — 39	4	1
40 — 49	5	7
50 — 59	13	7
60 — 69	6	6
70	4	—

Seven children were so unresponsive as to make it unfair to grade them at present. One of these is a definite case of "word-deafness," and another one probably so.

During the year 8 children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Committee. One of these was a County case."

The following table shows the after history, so far as can be ascertained, of children who have passed through the school. The after-care is in the hands of the Visitor appointed by the Mental Deficiency Committee.

The number of children put down as employed includes 12 boys and 3 girls, who had been in regular employment but who were out of work at the end of the year as a result of general trade depression.

#### Wheatley Street Special School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
(1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910 .. .. .	94	84	178
(2) Number who:—			
(a) Have since died .. .. .	4	7	11
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment	8	13	21
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education:—			
(1) Deaf and Dumb School .. .. .	3	1	4
(2) Blind School .. .. .	..	1	1
(3) Private School .. .. .	1	2	3
(d) Are in any other Institution:—			
(1) Asylum .. .. .	3	3	6
(2) Workhouse .. .. .	4	4	8
(3) Epileptic Colony .. .. .	..	..	..
(4) Homes for Mental Defectives ..	14	5	19
(3) Number who are employed in:—			
(a) Industrial or manual work .. .. .	22	5	27
(b) Agricultural or rural work .. .. .	2	..	2
(c) Domestic work .. .. .	..	12	12
(d) Commercial, professional .. .. .	..	..	..
(e) Casual work .. .. .	13	10	23
(4) Number untraced or left the City .. .. .	11	13	24
(5) Returned to Elementary Schools .. .. .	9	8	17

## 18. Nursery Schools.

There are no Nursery Schools in the City.

## 19. Secondary Schools.

Concerning these, Dr. Challis reports as follows :—

“ There are two secondary schools entirely under the control of the Education Committee; both are for girls. The Junior Teehnieal School (for boys) comes under the same category. Bablake School (for boys) has been treated as a munieipal secondary school, as far as medical inspeetion is concerned, at the request of the Governors.

Medical inspeetion of these schools has been carried out along the same lines as for the elementary schools, except that proportionately many more scholars have been examined. The Board's instructions are to examine all entrants, all children on reaching the age of 12 years and after then once a year for the rest of their school lives. Even so, the numbers are so small, espeecially the number requiring treatment, that it is not worth while reporting on them under all the different headings. The following general statement has therefore been compiled, to be read in eonjunction with the tables in the Appendix.

Reference to Table I. A will show that 858 children were examined; of these there were 249 who were found to show some defect. This apparently high proportion of defects is chiefly due to the three items: (1) Eye defects, 80; (2) Deformities, 77. These are mostly static deformities, such as flat feet, rounded shoulders, &c.; hernias are also included here; (3) Other unclassified defects, 68. No. 3 includes sueh defects as dyspepsia, bilious attacks, constipation, dysmenorrhœa, goitre, etc. The number of cases referred for examination by the eye specialist was 9.2 per cent. of the total children inspeeted. Many more children than this were found to have very minor abnormalities of vision, in which treatment was not considered to be neecessary. The parents of two girls have been informed that they were unsuitable for the teaching profession because of an increasing degree of myopia (short sight).

The absence of Nervous diseases and Tuberculosis is probably due to the fact that children with definite evidence of these diseases would not be in attendance at school.



Leaving these three large items out of account, it is seen that the general health of the children is good.

Parents show a readiness to consult the family doctor about any defect which is pointed out to them, and hence the re-examination of these children is much less frequent than in the case of elementary school children."

## 20. Continuation Schools.

These have been discontinued.

## 21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. Turner, the Superintendent Attendance Officer, kindly furnishes the following report :—

### " Children Employed.

No. of employment cards issued at the beginning of the year	292
"          "          "    lapsed during year, mainly on account of age limit being attained	220
	<hr/>
	72
"          "          "    issued during the year ... ..	144
	<hr/>
	216
Approximate No. of children employed in occupations not required to be notified to the Local Education Authority	90
	<hr/>
	Total ... 306
No. of warning notices issued for illegal employment	59

### Street Trading.

No. of boys under 16 years of age, licensed 31st Mar., 1920	140
"          "          "          "          "          1921	21
"          "          "          "          "          1922	15
"    licences lapsed during the year ... ..	28
"    licences issued during the year ... ..	22
"    warning notices issued for illegal street trading	43
"    prosecutions for illegal street trading	2

### Stage Licences to Children issued under the Board of Education's Rules.

The number of children licensed for stage performance who visited Coventry during the past year is smaller than in the previous year. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1921, 34 children appeared in Coventry for the purpose of stage performance, whereas for the year under review only 15 children were employed in this manner. All attended school quite regularly while in Coventry, and were lodged in satisfactory apartments.

This diminution may partly be accounted for by full effect being given to the provision of Section 13 of the Education Act, 1918, in

which the minimum age of children to whom licences may be granted is raised from 10 to 12 years, on the expiration of three years from the passing of the Act, that is to say, on 8th August, 1921.

The Board's rules require that the observations of the restrictions and conditions of the licence shall be under the supervision of the Local Education Authority, and with the object of adopting a common policy of procedure the Association of Municipal Corporations have drawn up suggested rules which have been approved by the Education Committee. Eleven inspections of theatres have been made in carrying out this work."

#### **Juvenile Labour Exchange and Bureau.**

The following particulars are taken from the Juvenile Employment Sub-Committee's Report for the year ending 31st July, 1922 :—

##### **" Coventry Juvenile (Choice of Employment) Scheme.**

Under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, Local Education Authorities are empowered to make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, for giving to boys and girls under 17 years of age (amended to 18 years by Section 22 of the Education Act, 1918), assistance with regard to the choice of suitable employment. The duties of the Coventry Education Committee, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, are set out in the 'Scheme for the establishment of a Juvenile Exchange and Bureau,' and are delegated to a Committee known as the 'Juvenile (Choice of Employment) Sub-Committee.' The latter meets monthly at the Education Office, Council House, Coventry.

Briefly stated, the aims of the scheme are: First, to guide children on leaving school into such employment as is likely to provide them with a permanent and satisfactory means of livelihood; and, second, to keep in touch with them during the difficult and critical years of their early industrial life.

During the year considerable demand has been made on the services of the members of the Sub-Committee for the purpose of adjudicating on applications for Unemployment Benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

#### **Juvenile Exchange and Employment.**

The industrial depression which was prevalent during the previous year showed signs of improvement and the outlook for juvenile workers seemed brighter than for many months, but the dispute in the Engineering industry, which extended from March 11th for about fifteen weeks, caused a considerable set-back to the progress which was previously being made.

Many parents visited the Exchange when their boys and girls registered, and it is to be noted that in some cases they were compelled by the stress of circumstances to consent to their children accepting situations that would not have been entertained if their financial burdens had been lighter.

A friendly attitude has been maintained between the local employers and the Juvenile Exchange and further good work is anticipated when trade recovers.

It will be seen from the comparative table set out below that while registrations increased, vacancies decreased, and that 97 per cent. of the boys' and 93 per cent. of the girls' vacancies were filled.

*Each figure is for the twelve months ended July in each year.*

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Total number of applications for employment from boys and girls ..	5706	4846	3689	3327	4078
Total number of vacancies notified for boys and girls .. .. .	4122	2845	2432	740	684
Total number of boys and girls placed in employment .. .. .	3853	2681	2307	733	664

### **Co-operation with Schools.**

The importance of this section of the work cannot be over-estimated. During the three months before a child leaves the Elementary School, a School Report Card is received from the Head Teacher giving particulars of the child's attainments at school, character, conduct, and information regarding any special aptitude or natural bent of the child. A medical report as regards the child's physical fitness, extracted from records of the School Medical Service, is also given on the card.

It is obvious that such information is of immense value when selecting suitable applicants for vacancies notified to the Bureau. The School Report Cards are used subsequently for recording details of the young persons' industrial careers.

The Sub-Committee wish again to express their appreciation of the ready and willing assistance rendered by the Head and Assistant Teachers. With very few exceptions a School Report Card has been received for every child who has left the local Elementary Schools during the past twelve months.

### **' Placing ' Meetings.**

These meetings, which were inaugurated in Coventry two years ago, are designed to give parents of children about to leave school the benefit, by personal interview, of information which is of paramount importance at this juncture of a child's career.

Towards the close of the school term the parents of those children who are completing their last term at school are invited to a ' Placing ' Meeting held at the school, to discuss, with the Juvenile Employment Officers (representing the Education Authority and the Ministry of Labour) and the Head Teacher, the child's future occupation. At this interview the parent and the child are given particulars of vacancies or prospects of openings in the occupation sought; and information is furnished by the Head Teacher regarding the child's educational attainments, especially those bearing on the occupation desired. Suggestions are made to the parent and child as to further training or study which may be beneficial, and the opportunities available for obtaining the same. The child's physical fitness is another factor which has due consideration.

Where no situation has been found for the child or no definite choice of occupation has been made, continued attendance at school is recommended. It is emphasised that as these children have completed their compulsory attendance at school, further attendance would be voluntary, and as such could be terminated as soon as the child had a situation offered, or at the parent's pleasure. That this is beginning to be appreciated by parents is evidenced by the fact that some forty children remained at school for the whole or part of an additional term.

The relations between the Schools and the Exchange and Bureau have continued to be very happy, and every assistance has been rendered and much kindly sympathy evinced at all the School 'Placing' Meetings.

<i>Number of Meetings held.</i>	<i>Children Interviewed.</i>		<i>Number of Parents present.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	
10	91	93	77

### Unemployment Insurance.

During the year the rates of Unemployment Insurance contributions were increased.

These rates are set out below:—

<i>OLD RATE.</i>			<i>NEW RATE.</i>		
<i>4th July, 1921.</i>			<i>7th November, 1921.</i>		
<i>Boy.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Employer</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
3½d	4d.	7½d	4½d.	5d.	9½d.
<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>	<i>Girl.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
3d.	3½d.	6½d.	4d.	4½d.	8½d.

Unemployment being so general, most of the time of the Committee was taken up in dealing with claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit.

The Rota Sub-Committee set up for the purpose met as required, and all the facts relating to each case were carefully considered.

Thirty-one meetings were held during the period covered by this report, and 1,552 applications were dealt with. In most cases the applicants were present, and in a fair number of cases parents also attended. The chief qualifications for the receipt of free or uncovenanted benefit are:—

1. That the applicant must have worked for a reasonable length of time in a trade now insurable;
2. That the applicant is normally in an insurable occupation;
3. That the applicant is genuinely seeking work and unable to obtain it;
4. That the withholding of benefit would be genuine hardship.

The members of the Rota Sub-Committee spent much time and labour, and made exhaustive enquiries, chiefly regarding the 'Genuine hardship' qualification, before recommending or withholding claims to benefit."

Appendices to the Report show that during the twelve months in question 1,937 reports were received from Head Teachers in

regard to boys and girls leaving school; also that 4,078 applications were received for employment; 684 vacancies were notified, and 664 vacancies filled.

An analysis of the vacancies shows that for both boys and girls the preponderating employment found is that in branches of engineering.

## **22. Special Enquiries.**

An investigation was carried out during the year by Dr. Newton into the question of the causation of occasional permanent Alopecia after X-Rays. His conclusions are summarised on pages 115 and 116.

There were not sufficient stammering children to justify the formation of a special class—such as was held in 1920 and 1921.

## **23. Miscellaneous.**

The number of scholarship candidates examined was 126.

During the year 125 children were examined for Juvenile Employment.

Appended are the statistical tables asked for by the Board of Education.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madame and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SNELL,  
School Medical Officer.

The Council House,  
Coventry,

March 14th, 1923.



## APPENDIX.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1922,  
to 31st December, 1922.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Age .. .. .	ENTRANTS.					
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys .. .. .	..	..	677	479	70	1226
Girls .. .. .	..	..	584	469	57	1110
Totals .. ..	..	..	1261	948	127	2336

Age .. .. .	Intermediate Group.	LEAVERS.					
	8	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total.	Grand Total.
Boys .. .. .	1009	370	727	52	315	2473	3699
Girls .. .. .	1032	384	650	41	273	2380	3490
Totals .. ..	2041	754	1377	93	588	4853	7189

## B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

	Special Cases	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined)
Boys .. .. .	2145	1382
Girls .. .. .	2557	1667
Totals .. ..	4702	3049

**C.**—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER, WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES (NO CHILD  
BEING COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN ONE YEAR.)

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
11866

Table II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1922.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. .. .	1	25	28	3
Uncleanliness—				
Head .. .. .	236	1	2549	..
Body .. .. .	17	..	10	..
Skin	Ringworm—Head .. .. .	3	71	..
	Body .. .. .	17	8	..
	Scabies .. .. .	2	34	4
	Impetigo .. .. .	4	148	..
	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	..	71	10
Eye	Blepharitis .. .. .	13	1	105
	Conjunctivitis .. .. .	1	..	30
	Keratitis .. .. .	..	..	2
	Corneal Ulcer .. .. .	..	..	15
	Corneal Opacities .. .. .	1	..	..
	Defective Vision .. .. .	479	1	537
	Squint .. .. .	40	..	78
Ear	Other Conditions .. .. .	5	..	14
	Defective Hearing .. .. .	7	18	34
	Otitis Media .. .. .	44	1	171
	Other Ear Diseases .. .. .	176	..	445
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils .. .. .	123	51	101
	Adenoids .. .. .	34	17	16
	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids .. .. .	52	16	74
	Other Conditions .. .. .	68	6	45
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular) .. .. .	2	20	44	15
Defective Speech .. .. .	..	10	1	10
Teeth—Dental Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease—			
	Organic .. .. .	1	17	4
	Functional .. .. .	..	6	4
Lungs	Anæmia .. .. .	..	2	30
	Bronchitis .. .. .	8	24	75
	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	2	14	20
	Pulmonary—			
Tuberculosis	Definite .. .. .	..	..	2
	Suspected .. .. .	..	2	2
	Non-Pulmonary—			
	Glands .. .. .	..	2	3
	Spine .. .. .	..	..	5
	Hip .. .. .	..	..	4
	Other Bones and Joints .. .. .	..	..	4
	Skin .. .. .	..	1	3
Nervous System	Other Forms .. .. .	..	..	6
	Epilepsy .. .. .	..	9	12
	Chorea .. .. .	..	4	39
Deformities	Other Conditions .. .. .	..	..	13
	Rickets .. .. .	..	..	..
	Spinal Curvature .. .. .	36	8	6
Other Defects and Diseases..	Other Forms .. .. .	8	1	28
		601	61	650
	1981	320	5541	523

Number of *Individual Children* having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation, 7355.

Table III.—Numerical Return of all exceptional Children in the Area in 1922.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
<b>Blind</b> (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921. Section 52.	Attending Public Elementary Schools		—	—	—	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind .. .. .		1	2	3	
	Not at School .. .. .		—	—	—	
<b>Deaf and Dumb</b> (including partially deaf) within the meaning of the Education Act, 1921. Section 52.	Attending Public Elementary Schools		5	11	16	
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf .. .. .		6	2	8	
	Not at School .. .. .		2	2	4	
<b>Mentally Deficient.</b>	Feeble Minded	Attending Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—	
		Attending Certified Schools for Men- tally Defective Children .. ..	17	32	79	
		Notified to the Local Control Author- ity by Local Education Authority during the Year .. .. .	5	2	7	
	Imbeciles	Not at School .. .. .	3	1	4	
		At School .. .. .	—	—	—	
	Not at School .. .. .	7	4	11		
Idiots			3	—	3	
			—	—	—	
<b>Epileptics</b>	Attending Public Elementary Schools		21	17	38	
	Attending Certified Schools for Epi- leptics .. .. .		2	—	2	
	In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .		1	—	1	
	Not at School .. .. .		4	3	7	
<b>Physically Defective.</b>	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	5	4	9	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ..	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	4	4	8	
		Not at School .. .. .	3	4	7	
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	16	15	31	
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ..	—	—	—	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	—	—	—	
		Not at School .. .. .	9	8	17	
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis, <i>i.e.</i> , Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism	Attending Public Elementary Schools	36	19	55	
		Attending certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ..	1	—	1	
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools .. .. .	1	—	1	
		Not at School .. .. .	4	4	8	
	Other Physical Defectives, <i>e g.</i> , delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools; children suffering from severe heart disease	Attending Public Elementary Schools		110	111	221
		Attending Open-Air Schools .. ..		28	34	62
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open-Air Schools .. ..		1	—	1
		Not at School .. .. .		5	8	13
		—	—	—		
<b>*Dull or Backward</b>						
Retarded 2 years .. .. .		—	—	—		
Retarded 3 years .. .. .		—	—	—		

\*Judged according to age and standard

Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1922.

## A. TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.		Number of Children.		
		Referred for Treatment.	Treated.	
			Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Skin :				
Ringworm-Head ...		74	55	19
Ringworm-Body ...		25	13	12
Scabies ... ..		36	11	25
Impetigo ... ..		152	130	22
Minor Injuries ...		52	40	12
Other skin disease ...		71	42	29
Ear Disease ... ..		877	219	329
Eye Disease (external and other) ... ..		186	21	82
Miscellaneous ... ..		365	23	171
TOTALS ..		1838	554	701

## B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.

Referred for Refraction	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.							Received other forms of Treat- ment.	For whom no Treat- ment was con- sidered necessary.
	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were pres- cribed.	For whom Glasses were pro- vided *	Recom- mended for Treat- ment other than by Glasses.		
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme, Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practi- tioner or Hos- pital.	Other- wise.	Total					
1134	841	...	...	841	710	463	63	32	102

\*45 provided by the Education Committee.

**C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.**

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
513	199	6	205	57

**D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.****1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH.**

	AGE GROUPS.										Specials	Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
(a) Inspected by Dentists ...	..	1175	1366	1484	973	..	..	..	..	..	1586	6584
(b) Referred for treatment...	3333										1586	4924
(c) Actually treated	1660										1586	3246
(d) Re-Treated (Result of periodical examination)	280											280

**2.—PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN.**

No. of Half-Days Devoted to Inspection	No. of Half-Days Devoted to Treatment	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic	No. of Permanent Teeth		No. of Temporary Teeth		Total No. of Fillings	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics included in (4) and (6)	No. of other Operations	
			Ex-tracted	Filled	Ex-tracted	Filled			Perma-nent Teeth	Tem-porary Teeth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
69	757	5885	466	2834	5137	378	4042	44	672	333



**Table V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as Shown in Table IV.  
(A, B, C, D and F, but excluding E).**

	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Treated. Otherwise.	Total.
Minor Ailments ...	1838	554	701	1255
Visual Defects ..	1134	841	..	841
Defects of Nose and Throat ... ..	513	199	62	262
Dental Defects .	4924	3246	..	3246
Other Defects ...	1225	342	..	342
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9634</b>	<b>5182</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>5946</b>

**Table VI.—Summary Relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the Year 1922.**

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections ... ..	7189
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or foot-gear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment) ... ..	185
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition ... ..	26
Skin Disease ... ..	28
Defective Vision (including Squint) ... ..	520
Eye Disease ... ..	21
Defective Hearing ... ..	25
Ear Disease ... ..	221
Nose and Throat Disease ... ..	367
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) ... ..	22
Defective Speech ... ..	10
Dental Disease ... ..	492
Heart Disease :—	
Organic ... ..	18
Functional ... ..	6
Anæmia ... ..	2
Lung Disease (non-tubercular) ... ..	48
Tuberculosis :—	
Pulmonary (definite) ... ..	...
Pulmonary (suspected) ... ..	2
Non-pulmonary ... ..	3
Disease of the Nervous System ... ..	13
Deformities ... ..	53
Other defects and diseases ... ..	170
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.) ...	1605
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	1204

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1922,  
to 31st December, 1922.**A.**—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age .. .. .	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Boys .. .. .	11	36	28	126	108	67	40	416
Girls .. .. .	9	56	64	110	118	71	14	442
Totals .. .. .	20	92	92	236	226	138	54	858

**B.**—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

	Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., No. of Children Re-examined).
Boys .. .. .	..	..
Girls .. .. .	..	10
Totals .. .. .	..	10

**C.**—TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER, WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES (NO  
CHILD BEING COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE IN ONE YEAR).

No. of Individual Children Inspected.
858

Table II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1922.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.				CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
				Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Number referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition .. ..				..	3	..	..
Uncleanliness—							
Head .. ..				13	3	..	..
Body .. ..				..	..	..	..
Skin	{	Ringworm—Head..	..	..	..	..	..
		Body..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Impetigo.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Other Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	..	..	..	..	..
Eye	{	Blepharitis .. ..	..	1	..	..	..
	{	Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Keratitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Corneal Ulcer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Corneal Opacities..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Defective Vision ..	..	78	..	..	..
	{	Squint .. ..	..	2	..	..	..
Ear	{	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Defective Hearing ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Otitis Media .. ..	..	1	2	..	..
Nose and Throat	{	Other Ear Diseases ..	..	16	1	..	..
	{	Enlarged Tonsils ..	..	..	2	..	..
	{	Adenoids.. ..	..	7	..	..	..
	{	Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	..	1	..	..	..
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	{	Other Conditions ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Defective Speech .. ..	..	..	1	..	..
Teeth—Dental Diseases		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease—Organic .. ..	..	..	2	..	..
		Functional .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Anæmia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Lungs	{	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	..	..	1	..	..
	{	Pulmonary—Definite .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Suspected .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	{	Non-Pulmonary—Glands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Spine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hip .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	..
		Skin.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Other Forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nervous System	{	Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Chorea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Deformities	{	Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	{	Spinal Curvature .. ..	..	44	..	..	..
	{	Other Forms .. ..	..	33	1	..	..
Other Defects and Diseases		.. ..	..	68	5	..	..
				264	21	..	..

Number of *Individual Children* having defects which required treatment or to be kept under observation, 249.

**Table IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1922.****A.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.**

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :				
Ringworm-Head ..	..	..	..	..
Ringworm-Body ...	..	..	..	..
Scabies ... ..	..	..	..	..
Impetigo ... ..	..	..	..	..
Minor Injuries ...	..	..	..	..
Other skin disease	..	..	..	..
Ear Disease ... ..	..	..	..	..
Eye Disease (external and other) ...	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ...	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..

**B.—TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECTS.**

Referred for Refraction	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.						Received other forms of Treat- ment.	For whom no Treat- ment was con- sidered necessary.	
	Submitted to Refraction.				For whom Glasses were pres- cribed.	For whom Glasses were pro- vided. *			Recom- mended for Treat- ment other than by Glasses.
	Under Local Education Author- ity's Scheme, Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practi- tioner or Hos- pital.	Other- wise.	Total.					
80	53	3	..	56	50	21	1	1	2

\* None provided by the Education Committee.

**C.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.**

Referred for Treatment.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
8	1	..	1	..

**D.—TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.****1.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH.**

	AGE GROUPS.							Specials	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
(a) Inspected by Dentists ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
(b) Referred for treatment...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
(c) Actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	62
(d) Re-Treated (Result of periodical examination)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**2.—PARTICULARS OF TIME GIVEN AND OF OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN.**

No. of Half-Days Devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half-Days Devoted to Treatment	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic	No. of Permanent Teeth		No. of Temporary Teeth		Total No. of Fillings	No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics included in (4) and (6)	No. of other Operations	
			Ex-tracted	Filled	Ex-tracted	Filled			Perma-nent Teeth	Temp-orary Teeth
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
..	34	170	31	128	11	..	131	1	47	..



Table V.—Summary of Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV.  
(A, B, C, D and F, but excluding E).

DISEASE OR DEFECT.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	TOTAL.
Minor Ailments ..	..	..	..	..
Visual Defects ..	80	53	..	53
Defects of Nose and Throat ..	8	1	..	1
Dental Defects ..	62	62	..	62
Other Defects ..	176	136	..	136
Total ..	326	252	..	252

Table VI.—Summary relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the Year 1922.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections. .. .. .	858
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)).	16
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from :—	
Malnutrition .. .. .	3
Skin Disease .. .. .	..
Defective Vision (including Squint) .. .. .	75
Eye Disease .. .. .	1
Defective Hearing .. .. .	..
Ear Disease .. .. .	20
Nose and Throat Disease .. .. .	10
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular) .. .. .	1
Defective Speech .. .. .	..
Dental Disease .. .. .	53
Heart Disease—	
Organic .. .. .	2
Functional .. .. .	..
Anæmia .. .. .	..
Lung Disease (non-tubercular) .. .. .	1
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary (definite) .. .. .	..
Pulmonary (suspected) .. .. .	..
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..
Disease of the Nervous System .. .. .	..
Deformities .. .. .	78
Other defects and diseases .. .. .	20
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing &c.)... ..	237
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.).	195



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